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SELANDER, R.K
1951 - 1953 (PART)

1- MISCELLANEOUS
CALIFORNIA, OCTOBER 1951; MAY 1952
UTAH, JULY 1952
CATALOGUE NOS. 1088-1102
JOURNAL

2- MÉXICO
JULY 16 - SEPTEMBER 16, 1952
CATALOGUE NOS. 1103-1459
JOURNAL
SPECIES ACCOUNTS
BIRDS

3. LOWER CALIFORNIA AND ARIZONA
FEBRUARY 1-9, 1953
CATALOGUE NOS. *1500-1529
JOURNAL
SPECIES ACCOUNTS
BIRDS

* CAT. NOS. 1460-1499 not accounted for.

SELANDER, R.K

MISCELLANEOUS:
CALIFORNIA, OCTOBER 1951; MAY 1952
UTAH, JULY 1952

CATALOGUE NOS. 1088-1102
JOURNAL

ROBERT K. SELANDER

MISCELLANEOUS, CALIFORNIA; UTAH

CATELOGUE 1088 - 1102

JOURNAL

R. K. Selander,
1951
1952

Catalogue

3 mi. NNE Vallejo, 120 ft., Solano Co., California

October 23, 1951

1088 ♀ im. *Agelaius phoeniceus maillardorum* 45.3 gm. little fat.

October 30, 1951

1089 ♀ ad. *Agelaius phoeniceus maillardorum* 31.5 gm.
1090 ♂ (im.?) *Agelaius tricolor* 58.0 gm.
1091 ♀ ad. " " 34.1 gm.

Agriculture Hall, Univ. Calif. Campus, ft., Berkeley, Alameda Co., California.

May 21, 1952

1092 ♂ ad. (=S.O.) *Pheucticus melanocephalus* flew into window 41.5 gms. Testis 10 mm. little fat. Coll. C. D. MacNeill

10 mi. W Salt Lake City, 4300 ft., Salt Lake Co., Utah

June 26, 1952

1093 ♂ ad. *Petrochelidon pyrrhonota* Testis 8 mm. somewhat fat.
1094 ♂ ad. " " Testis 8 mm. fat
1095 ♂ ad. *Lark Sparrow* Testis 9 mm.
skel. 1096 ♀ ad. *Petrochelidon pyrrhonota* somewhat fat.

Beaver Creek, 7300 ft., 10 mi. E Kamas, Summit Co., Utah.

July 5, 1952

1097 ♂ ad. Junco caniceps — Testis 6mm. Aspen

1098 ♂ ad. Hylocichla ustulata — Testis 5mm. Riparian Aspen

10 mi. E Oakley, 7400 ft., Summit Co., Utah

July 5, 1952

1099 ♂ ad. Dendroica nigrescens — Testis 3mm.

5 mi. N Boulder, 6500 ft., Garfield Co., Utah

July 5, 1952

1100 ♂ ad. Chordeiles minor — Coll. by John Bushman — Testis 10mm. ○

1101 ♂ [1st yr.] " " — " " William Behle — Testis 5mm. ○

1102 ♂ ad. " " — " " John Bushman — Testis 5mm. ○

JOURNAL

R. K. Selander,
1952

Journal

Area bordering U.S. Highway # 40, 1 to 10 mi. W Salt Lake City, 4300 ft., Salt Lake Co., Utah.

June 26 Left University of Utah with Richard Selander and George T. Edmunds, Jr. and drove to small marshy area 10 mi. W Salt Lake City where we collected Epicauta adults from greasewood. Noticed abundance and green-ness of vegetation (Northern Desert Scrub and grasses) as compared to last 4 or 5 years — Wet winter and spring floods apparently the cause. Meadowlarks very common and active, singing. California gulls "hawking" over fields somewhat in the manner of marsh hawks. Brewer blackbirds in flocks of up to 25 individuals — more common than in past 4 summers. Many of the smaller ditches and canals which are dry during the summers of normal years are partially filled with water. Many small flooded areas among the scrub vegetation. Heard the song of a song sparrow — a species which I have never found in this particular area (They are found in normal years along the Surplus Canal and the Jordan river in willows). Saw a flock of about 6 savannah sparrows moving along in scrub vegetation along the road. — This species usually found in this area only in small, localized, permanently wet marshy areas. Shot 3 cliff swallows from flock of ± 30 which were nesting under a cement bridge. Collected 1 Lark sparrow along road.

Near the Salt Lake Air port, the Surplus canal has

Journal

Area bordering U.S. Highway #40, 1 to 10 mi. W Salt Lake City, 4300 ft., Salt Lake Co., Utah.

June 26 been cut so that water has inundated large areas of scrub land bordering the highway. Algae and other aquatic vegetation has appeared. Many marsh birds have also appeared. Noted ± 12 white pelicans feeding in two flocks. Coots, cinnamon teal, avocets, great-blue heron, snowy egret, white-faced glossy ibis, red-winged blackbird, cliff swallows, barn swallows, and California gulls also noted.

Beaver Creek, 7300 ft., 10 mi. E Kamas, Summit Co., Utah

July 5 Left Salt Lake City with Bonnie in truck at 2:00 P.M.; drove via Kimball's Junction, Wanship, Oakley, and Kamas to the above locality. Hunted for about 1½ hours in the yellow pine, lodge-pole pine, aspen, white fir forest near Beaver Creek. Sky overcast and slight rain around 4:00 P.M. Birds extremely quiet and inactive. Collected 1 olive-backed thrush, 1 gray-headed junco. Observed Cassin purple finch, pine siskin, Western tanager (1 pair). Collected 1 ♂ western tanager in stand of yellow pine. Ruby-crowned kinglet fairly common. Flushed a gray-headed junco from nest on ground in a clearing near aspen. 4 eggs in nest. At

R. K. Selander,
1952

Beaver Creek, 7300 ft., 10 mi. E Kamas, Summit Co., Utah

July 5 5:30 we drove to Oakley and then up the Weber River toward Smith-Moorehouse Canyon to a locality—

10 mi. E Oakley, 7400 ft., Summit Co., Utah

Near a bridge over the Weber River mayflies caddis-flies and gnats were swarming in great numbers. Collected many mayflies of several species. As I expected night hawks (C. minor) to appear in numbers at dusk, we remained here until almost sunset. Only 5 or so night hawks appeared — and these flew so high that we were unable to collect specimens. Other species observed were song sparrow, yellow warbler, tree swallow (common, 1 collected), red-shafted flicker, robin, Brewers blackbird, red-winged blackbird, black-billed magpie.

We then drove to Salt Lake City, arriving at 9:30 P.M.

SELANDER, R.K

MÉXICO:

JULY 16 - SEPTEMBER 16, 1952

CATALOGUE NOS. 1103 - 1459

JOURNAL

SPECIES ACCOUNTS

BIRDS

15 mi. N Orderville, 6400 ft., Kane Co., Utah

July 16, 1952

1103 Amphibian

1104 "

10 mi. N Phoenix, 1200 ft., Maricopa County, Arizona

July 18, 1952

1105 Lizard

Valley of the Gila, ± 2000 ft., 3 mi. SE Bylas, Graham Co., Arizona

July 19, 1952

1106 Lizard

San Pedro River, 4000 ft., 25 mi. SE Chihuahua, Chihuahua, Mexico.

July 20, 1952

1107 - Turtle — In stream

1108 - Snake — cornfield

36 mi. SSW Camargo, 4000 ft., Chihuahua, Mexico

July 21, 1952

1109 Lizard

35 mi. S El Entronque, 5000 ft., Durango, Mexico

July 21, 1952

1110 1 ♂ ad. Amphispiza lilineata — Testis 5mm. — wt. 12.0 gm. — Shrub and cactus

1111 Bufo [=punctatus] simus (?) — on dry ground. [First record for Durango]

July 22, 1952

1112 ♀ ad. Bubo virginianus — ova .5mm. — Cliff

20 mi. S Durango, 6000 ft., Durango, Mexico

July 22, 1952

1113 Lizard

1114 "

½ mi. NW Irapuato, 5700 ft., Guanajuato, Mexico.

July 23, 1952

1115	♀ ad.	Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus		32.4 gms ova 1 mm.	Tuna cactus
1116	♂ ad.	Pipilo fuscus		Testis 15mm. 4/3.5 gms.	Pallo blanco

July 24, 1952

1117	Lizard				
1118	"				
1119	"				
1120	"				
1121	"				
1122	"				
1123	♂ ad. Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus.		Iris brown	Testis 3mm. wt. 38.7 gms.	Tuna cactus
1124	♂ ad.	"	"	Testis 5mm. 41.2 gms	"
1125	♂ ad.	"	"	" Testis 6mm. 36.4 gms	"
1126	♂ ad.	"	"	" Testis 4mm. 35.5 gms	"
1127	♀ ad.	"	"	" brood-patch ova 1 mm.	35.3 gms
1128	♂ ad.	"	"	" 37.2 gms	Testis 5mm.
1129	♂ ad.	Pipilo fuscus		Testis 13mm. 42.5 gms	Tuna cactus
1130	♂ ad.	"	"	Testis 10mm. 45.5 gms	"
1131	♀ ad.	"	"	ova 1 mm. 42.8 gms	"
1132	♂ ad.	"	"	Testis 13mm. 45.8 gms	"

Rio Metztitlan, 4000 ft., 20 mi. N Atotonilco, Hidalgo, Mexico.

July 26, 1952

1133	♂ ad.	Campylorhynchus gularis jocosus	Iris reddish brown Testis 4 mm.	34.3 gms	willows
1134	♂ ad.	" "	" Testis 4 mm.	28.6 gms	"
1135	♂ ad.	" "	" Testis 7 mm.	29.9 gms	"
1136	♀ ad.	" "	" brood patch ova .5 mm.	30.0 gms	black walnut
1137	♀ juv.	" "	Iris pale blue ovary ⊙	28.9 gms	"
1138	♀ juv.	" "	Iris pale blue	28.9 gms	"
1139	♂ juv.	" "	Iris pale blue Testis 0	28.2 gms	"
1140	♂ ad.	Melanotis caerulescens	Iris: deep red. Testis 5 mm.	61.5 gms	willows
1141	♂ ad.	Thryomanes bewickii	Testis 3 mm.	12.0 gms	cactus
1142	♂ ad.	Pyrocephalus rubinus	T = 0 bill and eyelid orange	16.9 gms	black walnut
1143	♂ ad.	Catharus aurantiirostris	Testis 4 mm.	27.5 gms	willows
1144	♂ juv.	Pipilo fuscus	Testis 0	44.2 gms	willows
1145	♀ ad.	Centurus aurifrons	ova 1 mm.	67.0 gms	black walnut
1146	Lizard				

July 27, 1952

1147	Lizard				Trunk of black walnut tree
1148	Lizard				
1149	♂ juv.	Campylorhynchus gularis jocosus	Iris: pale blue Testis 0	27.9 gms	willows
1150	♂ juv.	" "	" Iris pale blue	31.0 gms	"
1151	♂ juv.	" "	"	21.8 gms	"
1152	♀ ad.	" "	ova 1 mm.	29.5 gms	mesquite
1153	♀ ad.	" "	Iris reddish brown. ova 1 mm.	29.2 gms	"
1154	♂ ad.	" "	Iris reddish brown Testis 5 mm.	33.0 gms	black walnut
1155	♂ ad.	" "	Iris reddish brown Testis: 4 mm.	29.5 gms	"
1156	♂ ad.	" "	Iris reddish brown Testis 5 mm.	32.0 gms	"

Rio Metztitlan, 4000 ft., 20 mi. N Atotonilco, Hidalgo, Mexico.

July 28, 1952

1157	Lizard				on walnut tree trunk
1158	"				
1159	"				
1160	"				
1161	"				
1162	"				
1163	"				
skel. 1164	♂ ad.	Campylorhynchus ~~jocosus~~ gularis	Testis 5mm.	33.5gms.	Mesquite
1165	♂ ad.	Pipilo fuscus	Testis 10mm. Iris red-brown	44.0gms	"
1166	♂ ad.	Campylorhynchus ~~jocosus~~ gularis	Testis 4mm. Iris red-brown	32.5 gms	black walnut
formalin 1167	♂ ad.	" "		32.8 gms	"
1168	♀ juv.	" "	Iris pale blue ovary ⊙	29.0 gms	willows
1169	♀ s.o.	Ptilogonys cinereus	ovary ⊙	Berry in esophagus 33.4gms	mesquite
1170	♂ ad.	Sporophila torqueola	Testis 4mm.	8.5 gms	willow
1171	♀ ad.	Icterus wagleri	brood-patch ova ○	42.5 gms	mesquite
1172	♀ ad.	Guiraca caerulea	ova ○	28.5 gms	black walnut
1173	♀ juv.	~~Myiarchus (wood pewee?)~~ Contopus pertinax	ovary ⊙	12.5 gms	mesquite

July 29, 1952

skel 1174	♂ ad.	Campylorhynchus ~~jocosus~~ gularis	Testis 4mm.	29.0gms	black walnut

La Puerta, 7000 ft., 31 mi. SW Orizaba, Veracruz, Mexico.

July 31, 1952

	1175	♂	Campylorhynchus megalopterus	Testis ○ 35.2 gms	oak
	1176	♂ jv.	" "	Testis ○ feet olive-green, iris pale blue	oak
Age?	1177	♂	" "	Eye: Dark blue / brown / blue-gray SNO. Testis ○ 34.0 gms	"
	1178	♂ jv.	" "	Iris blue-gray. Testis ○ 30.0 gms	"
	1179	♂ (ad.?)	" "	Testis ○ 35.2 gms	"
	1180	♂ jv.	" "	Testis ○ Iris blue-gray 34.3 gms	"
ad.	1181	♀ ad.	" "	Iris light red-brown a trace ovary 58 37.2 gms	"
ad.	1182	♀ ad.	" "	ovary ○ 32.3 gms	"
ad.	1183	♀ ad.	" "	ovary 33 brood-patch iris orange 36.0 gms	"
	1184	♀ ad. Pipilo ocai		ova 1 mm. 59 gms brush	beneath oaks
	1185	♀ jv. Henicorhina leucophrys		ovary ○ Iris black brush 14.4 gms	
	1186	♀ ad. Cyanocitta stelleri		ovary reduced brood patch 98.0 gms	oak
	1187	lizard	Purchased from indian - 40 ¢ Mex.		from oak according to indian
	1188	lizard	" " " " "		

August 1, 1952

in formalin	1189	♀ ad.	Campylorhynchus megalopterus	Iris red-brown brood-patch 34.3 gms	oak
	1190	♀ jv.	" "	feet dull olive SNO completely ovary 33 Iris blue with just a little brown. 33.0 gms	"
ad.	1191	♀ ad.	" "	brood-patch Iris solid orange-brown ova 1 mm. 35.0 gms	oak
	1192	♀ jv.	" "	Iris with just a touch of brown ovary ○ SNO 29.4 gms	"
	1193	♀ jv.	" "	Iris blue-gray ovary ○ SNO 30.0 gms	"
	1194	♀ jv.	" "	Iris blue with wash of brown ovary ○ SNO 32.0 gms	"
	1195	♀ jv.	" "	SNO Iris washed with br. on inside ovary ○ 31.0 gms	"
skel.	1196	♀ jv.	" "	ovary ○ SNCO	"
in formalin	1197	♂?	Troglodytes [brunneicollis ♀] OK.	No brood patch	Brush beneath oak.
	1198	♂ ad.	Aphelocoma coerulescens	Testis ○ S.O.	oak

La Puerta, 7000 ft., 31 mi. SW Orizaba, Veracruz, Mexico

August 1, 1952

1199 ♀ jv. Aphelocoma coerulescens — ovary ∞ — 88.0gms — Oaks

1200 ♀ ad. Toxostoma ocellatum ~~longirostra~~ — ovary ∞ — 81.0gms — oaks

Cerro Guzman, 200 ft., 20 mi. W Veracruz, Veracruz, Mexico.

August 3, 1952

1201 ♂ ad. Campylorhynchus rufinucha — Testis 3mm. Iris red-brown, feet pale purple — 31.0gms

1202 ♀ ad. " " — ova 1mm. Iris red-brown, feet slate-purple — 27.0gms

1203 ♂ ad. " " — Testis 4mm. Iris red-brown, feet dark slate — 30.5gms

1204 ♂ jv. " " — Testis ○ S.N.O. Iris pale blue, feet pale blue — 29.0gms

1205 ♀ jv. " " — Ovary ∞ Iris pale blue, feet pale blue — 25.0gms

1206 ♂ jv. " " — Testis ○ Iris very light brown, feet slate blue S.N.O. — 32.5gms

1207 ♀ ad. Nyctidromus albicollis — ovary reduced — 63.0gms

1208 ♂ ad. Volatinia jacarina — Testis ○ — 8.3gms

1209 ♂ jv. Centurus aurifrons — 85.0gms

1210 ♂ Pitangus sulphuratus — Testis ○ — 79.0gms

1211 ♀ Diver diver — ovary ∞

1212 ♀ (jv.?) Hawk (Buteo nitidus) — Ovary ∞

1213 Snake

1214 Lizard

1215 "

1216 "

1217 "

1218 "

1219 "

1220 "

1221 "

Cerro Guzman, 200 ft., 20 mi. W Veracruz, Veracruz, Mexico.

August 3, 1952

1222 lizard

1223 "

1224 frog. Taken in day. on moist ground

August 4, 1952

1225 ♀ ad. Campylorhynchus zonatus Iris red-brown ovary ○ Feet corn-yellow 32.8 gms

1226 ♂ ad. " " Iris red-brown Testi 5 mm. Feet corn yellow 36.2 gms

1227 ♀ ad. " " Iris red-brown ova 1 mm. Feet drab yellow Br. patch 36.5 gms

1228 ♂ jv. " " Iris pale blue Testi ○ Feet + legs drab-yellow 36.5 gms

1229 ♂ jv. " " Iris pale blue Testi ○ Feet + legs drab yellow a touch of olivine 35.5 gms

1230 ♂ jv. " " Testi ○ Iris blue Feet and legs yellow 36.6 gms

in formalin 1231 ♂ ad.? Campylorhynchus rufinucha " " Iris red-brown Feet + legs slate-purple 30.2 gms

s Kel. 1232 ♂ ad. " " Iris red-brown Feet slate or purplish 31.5 gms

1233 ♀ Aratinga aztec ova. 5 mm. Iris yellow 72 gms

1234 ♂ ad. Campylorhynchus rufinucha Testi 4 mm. Iris red-brown Feet + legs slate-purple 30.2 gms

1235 ♂ ad. Crotophaga sulcirostris Testi 4 mm. 88 gms

1236 lizard

1237 "

1238 "

1239 "

August 5, 1952

1240 frog

1241 lizard

1242 "

1243 "

1244 ♂ ad. Campylorhynchus rufinucha " " Testi 4 mm. Iris red-brown Feet + legs slate-purple Iris blue - touch of brown 28.2 gms

1245 ♀ jv. Feet blue-slate 26.0 gms

Cerro Guzman, 200 ft., 20 mi. W Veracruz, Veracruz, Mexico.
August 5, 1952

1246 ♀juv. Seiurus motacilla S.N.O. Ovary ○ roadside 17.0gms
1247 ♀ad. Icterus gularis ovary reduced. 71.4gms
1248 ♂ad. Piaya cayana Testes 10mm. Iris cherry red Beetles in stomach 96.0gms.
1249 ♂ad. Crotophaga sulcirostris Testes 5mm.
1250 Boa constrictor
formalin 1251 ♂ad. Centurus aurifrons 86.5gms
1263 Frog Crawling on tent

2 mi. S Coatepec, 3700 ft., Veracruz, Mexico
August 6, 1952

1252 Frog

August 7, 1952

1253 ♂juv. Campylorhynchus zonatus Iris blue - suffusion of brown Testes 7mm. Feet & legs corn yellow. 35.4gms Coffee bush
1254 ♀ad. " " Iris orange-brown ova 2mm. Feet corn yellow brood patch " 32.5gms
1255 ♂ad. " " Iris pale blue Testes 3mm. Feet dull yellow-brown 36.2gms tree
1256 ♂ad. ~~Philogothra aurea sanguinolenta~~ Piranga leucoptera Testes 6mm. Fat 17.5gms Coffee bush
1257 ♂juv. Piranga (~~flava?~~) bidentata SNO Testes 1mm. 44 gms Coffee tree
1258 ♂ad. Myiodynastes! luteiventris Testes ○ tree in Coffee grove
1259 Sex? Basileuterus culicivorus 8.4gms coffee bush
1260 ♀ad. Icterus (graduacauda?) OK ova ○○ 47.0gms tree
1261 ♂ad. Seiurus motacilla Testes ○ S.O. 19.0gms Rock along river
1262 ♀ad. Centurus aurifrons
1263 [see above, August 5]

R.K. Selander, 1952

2 mi. S Coatepec, 3700 ft., Veracruz, Mexico
August 9, 1952

1264 ♀ad. Megarynchus pitangua — ovary reduced — Coffee grove
1265 ♀ad. Myiodynastes luteiventris — " " — "
1266 ♀ad. Chlorospingus ophthalmicus — " " — "

3 mi. N Jalapa, 4500 ft., Veracruz, Mexico
August 10, 1952

1267 ♂ad. Piaya cayana — Testes 5mm.
1268 ♀jv. Turdus (grayi ok) — Ovary ⊂⊃ — 72gms
1269 ♂? Empidonax (~~obscurus~~ minimus?) — 11.2 gms
1270 ♂ad. Myiodynastes luteiventris — Testes ⊂ — 51.5gms
1271 ♀ad. Thraupis abbas — ova minute — 47.0gms. — Aliso = Sycamore

August 11, 1952

formalin 1272 Catharus (mexicanus?)
1273 ad.♂ Aimophila rufescens — Testes 7mm. — Brush at edge of cornfield
1274 ♂jv. Melanotis caerulescens — Testes ⊂

15 mi. N Cuernavaca, 8900 ft., Morelos, Mexico
August 13, 1952

1275 ♂jv. Campylorhynchus megalopterus — SNCO — Testes ⊂ — 34.5gms — Tarsus pale dirty yellow - feet bluish — Iris very light brown — T=⊂ — Pine-oak
1276 ♂jv. " " — SNCO — 29.8gms — Iris red-brown — Tarsus pale yellow
1277 ♀ad. " " — ovary ⊂⊃ — 38.0gms — Iris red-brown — " feet gray
1278 ♀jv. " " — SNCO ovary ⊂⊃ — 32.5gms — Iris pale red brown — " feet + tarsus same as #1275
1279 ♀ad. Toxostoma ~~longirostre~~ ocellatum — ova small — 83.0gms — oak
1280 ♂jv. Atlapetes virenticeps — Testes ⊂ — 39.5gms — Bushes beneath oaks
1281 ♀ad. " " — ovary ⊂⊃ — 38.5gms — "
1282 ♂jv. Atlapetes pileatus ♂ ok. — Testes ⊂ — 20.4gms — "

15 mi. N Cuernavaca, 8900 ft., Morelos, Mexico

August 13, 1952

1283	♂ad.	Oriturus superciliosus	Testes 9mm.	40.5 gms	pine
1284	♀ad.	" "	ova 1 mm.	40.4 gms	"
1285	♂ad.	~~Xiphocolaptes platigaster~~ Lepidocolaptes leucogaster	T: ?	37.0 gms	oak tree
1286	♂ad.	Pipilo fuscus	Testes 12mm.	42.0 gms	brush
1287	♂ jv.	" erythrophthalmus		55 gms	"
1288	♂ad.	Troglodytes brunneicollis	Testes o	12.5 gms	"
1289	♂ad.	Ergaticus ruber	Testes o	8.7 gms	"
1290	♀ad.	Piranga ludoviciana tanager sp.?	ovary ○	37 gms	pine

August 14, 1952

1291	♀ad.?	Oriturus superciliosus			informdn
1292	♂ad.?	Junco phaeonotus			"
1293	jv.	Atlapetes pileatus			
1294	♂ad.	Calibri thalassinus	Testes o	4.8 gms	
1295	♀ad.	Tanagra ~~elegantissima~~ musica rileyi	ovary o	15.5 gms	
1296	♂ad.	flycatcher (= Contopus r.)	Testes o	29.0 gms	

August 15, 1952

1297	♀ad.	Certhia familiaris	ovary ○ (Trunk of oak)	9.2 gms	oak
1298	♀jv.	Catharus occidentalis	ovary o S.N.O.	27.0 gms	oak thicket
1299	♂ad.	Piranga flava	Testes o	47.0 gms	
1300	♂jv.	Myadestes obscurus	Testes o	skull partially ossified.	
1301	♀ad.	Atlapetes pileatus	Ovary ○	brood-patch	
1302	♂jv.	Dendrocopos ~~scalaris?~~ stricklandi	S.N.O.	47.0 gms	Testes o

Lengua de Vaca, 9500 ft., Mexico, Mexico
August 17, 1952

1303 ♂ jv. ~~Xiphorhynchus flavigaster~~ Lepidocolaptes leucogaster — S.N.O. T=0 — 35.2 gms — 7 in
1304 ♂ ad. Cyanocitta stelleri — Testes ○ — 7 in
1305 ♂ ad. " " — Testes ○ — "
1306 ♂? jv. " "

Tuxpan, 5200 ft., Michoacan, Mexico
August 18, 1952

1307 ♂ ad. Icterus sp.? = spurius — Testes 10 mm. — 22.0 gms — Riparian
1308 ♀ ad. Icterus sp.? = spurius — Brood-patch — Ovary reduced — 19.0 gms — "
1309 ♂ jv. Aimophila sparrow (sp.?) (botteri?) — Testes ○ — S.N.O. — Grassfield - Riparian
1310 ♀ ad. Guiraca caerulea — Ovary reduced brood patch - Riparian
1311 ♂ ad. Thryomanes bewicki — Testes ○

Mexcala, 2500 ft., Guerrero, Mexico
August 20, 1952

1312 Lizard
1313 Lizard

Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico
August 21, 1952

1314 sex? Myeteria americana — not fat
1315 ♂ ad. Campylorhynchus humilis — Iris red. brown — Testes ○ — S.O. — legs & feet slate blue (Palm.) — 26.2 gms
1316 ♀ ad. " " — Iris red. brown — ova ○○ — Brood. patch — feet. legs blue slate — 21.6 gms — little fat
1317 ♀ (ova minute) " — Iris red. brown (dull) — S.N.C.O. — feet & legs purple-slate — 24.0 gms — No brood-patch
1318 ♀ ad. " " — Iris red. brown — Brood. patch — Tarsus + feet slate — ova ○○ — 19.0 gms
in formalin 1319 ♂ jv.? " — Iris dull brown — feet dark slate — 23.0 gms?

Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico

August 21, 1952

1320	♀ jv.	Saltator coerulescens ~~Tanad (ad.?)~~	ovary ○		50.0 gms
1321	♂ jv.	Turdus ~~sp.~~ rufo-palliatus	Testes ○		69.0 gms
1322	♀ jv.	Calocitta formosa	ovary ⊙		
1323	lizard (gekko)			Wall of house	at night
1324	"			"	"
1325	"			"	"
1326	"			"	"
1327	"			"	"
1328	"			"	"
1329	"			"	"
1330	"			"	"
1331	"			"	"

August 22, 1952

1332	Lizard			Mangrove tree	
1333	♀ ad.	Campylorhynchus humilis	Iris red-brown Tarsus green-blue (dull) feet pale blue ovary ⊙	Mangrove	21.2 gms
1334	♂ (ad.?)	" " S.N.C.O. ?	Iris red-brown T=4 mm. Legs & feet same as #1333	"	25.2 gms
1335	♂ jv.	" "	Iris pale blue feets-legs slate T=○	S.N.O.	24.4 gms
1336	♂ jv.	" "	Same as 1335 T=○ Pinfeathers on belly.	S.N.O.	25.6 gms
1337	♂ jv.	T=○	Slight tinge of dull brown in iris ⊙ Feet & tarsus slate S.N.O.	Palm	24.0 gms
1338	♂	Nyctidromus albicollis	Testes ○	grassy field	
1339	♀ jv.	C. humilis	Colors same as 1335		21.5 gms
1340	♀ jv.	Cissalopha san-blasiana	Iris gray-blue ovary ⊙	S.N.C.O.	Mangrove
1341	♀ jv.	" "	" "	"	"
1342	♂ ad.	Empidonax ~~sp.~~ traillii ?	Testes ○		Mangrove

Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico
August 23, 1952

1343	Lizard			Mangrove	
1344	"			"	
1345	"			"	
1346	"			"	
1347	♂ jv.	Campylorhynchus humilis	S.N.O. Iris pale blue - dull brownish coat Feet and legs slate T. 0		25.6 gms
1348	♂ ad.	"	" Eye red-brown (light) : ad. S.O. T. 3 mm. Feet, legs slate		30.1 gms
1349	♂? jv.	"	" Iris pale blue S.N.O. Feet dark slate		23.5 gms
1350	♀ jv.	"	" Iris pale dull brown ovary ⊖ S.N.O. Feet, tarsus dull slate (dark)		24.9 gms
1351	♂ jv.	"	" Iris pale blue-gray T. 0 S.N.O. Legs + feet brownish slate		25.0 gms
1352	♀? ad.	Jacana spinosa		Bog	
1353	♂ jv.	Icterus sp.? = spurius	Testes ⊖ ⊖ S.N.O.	Palm	26.2 gms
1354	♂ ad.	Xiphorhynchus (flavigaster ?)	Testes 4 mm. S.O. OK.	Palm	76 gms
1355	♀ (jv.?)	Butorides virescens	ovary ⊖	Mangrove	
1356	♂ ad.	Pitangus sulphuratus	Testes 6 mm.	Mangrove	
in formalin 1357		Myiozetetes similis			
1358	♀ ad.	Centurus chrysogenys	Iris yellow-orange ovary ⊖	Palm	71 gms
1359	♀ jv.	Turdus rufo-palliatus	ovary ⊖	S.N.O.	
1360	♀ (jv.?)	Butorides virescens	ovary S.O. Iris yellow	Mangrove	Bog

August 24, 1952

1361	Lizard			Mangroves	
1362	Snake			Mangroves	
in formalin 1363	Cisalpha sav. bilasiana			"	
in formalin 1364	Caasiculus melanicterus			"	
skel. 1365	♂ ad.	Platyspaxis aglaiae	Testes ⊖ . S.O.	"	
skel. 1366	♀ ad.	Campylorhynchus humile	old brood-patch Very worn plumage iris light brown		21.5 gms
skel 1367	♂ ad.	"	" Feet, legs slate blue iris red-brown Plumage old ..		25.7 gms

Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico

August 24, 1952

skel.	1368	♂ ad.	Campylorhynchus humilis	feet slate (Skull with 2 sphenoid unossified) iris red-brown Plumage ad.	25.6 gms
	1369	♀ (ad.?)	Philortyx fasciatus	Iris brown ova 2 mm. Two unossified spots in skull.	Mexolaw
skel.	1370	♀ ad.	Phalacrocorax olivaceus	iris green ova ⊗	laguna
	1371	sex?	Campylorhynchus humilis	legs + feet brownish slate iris pale blue	25.1 gms
		"	"	Feet, legs light slate S.N.O.	
	1372	♀ jv.		iris blue-brown Ovary ⊗	21.7 gms
		"	"	legs, feet light slate blue	
	1373	♂ jv.		iris blue-brown T= ○	23.2 gms
		"	"	feet, legs slate-(brownish cast)	
in formalin	1374	jv.		iris light blueish-brown	23.0 gms
	1375	♂ ad.	Agelaius phoeniceus	Testes 4 mm.	69.0 gms Marsh
	1376	♂ ad.	Cassiculus melanicterus	Testes ⊖	Mangrove
in formalin	1377	jv.	Campylorhynchus humilis	feet & legs dull slate blue iris pale blue-gray	23.4 gms
		"	"	feet, legs blueish-brown slate	
in formalin	1378	jv.		iris pale blue-gray	21.1 gms
	1379	♂ ad.	Sporophila minuta	Testes ⊖	7.9 gms Thorn scrub

"Montosa" Island, sea level, Laguna Coyuca, Guerrero, Mexico.

(30 ft. (mostly 10 ft.))

August 25, 1952

	1380		lizard		
	1381		"		
	1382		"		
	1383	♀ ad.	Campylorhynchus humilis	feet, legs gray blue ovary ⊖ iris light red-brown B. patch	21.8 gms.
		"	"	Feet, legs slate blue (light) S.N.O.	
	1384	♂ jv.		iris light dull brown Testes ○	24.4 gms.
		"	"	feet, legs slate (dark)	
	1385	♀ jv.		iris rich brown, light ovary ⊗	22.0 gms
	1386	♂ ad.	Dacnis speciosa	Testes ○ fat	23.7 gms
	1387	♀? jv.	Stelgidopteryx (ruficollis?)		14.2 gms
	1388	♀ jv.	Tangavius aeneus	ovary ○ S.N.O. Mod. fat	39.0 gms
	1389	♀	Chlidonias n. surinamensis	ovary ⊙	58 gms.

R. K. Salander,
1952

Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico

August 26, 1952

1390 ♂ ad. Campylorhynchus humilis — 7 ext, legs gray blue; iris scarlet (deep) Tester ○ — 26.5 gms

1391 ♀ ad. " " — 7 ext, legs blue-gray brood-patch; iris red-brown ovary ⊙ — 21.9 gms

1392 sex? jv. " " — 7 ext, legs slate blue-gray; iris light dull brown — 22.0 gms

1393 ♂ jv. " " — 7 ext, legs slate blue; iris light dull brown Tester ○ — 23.4 gms

1394 ♂ Aratinga canicularis " " — 7 ext, legs slate blue-black; iris yellow Tester ○ — 67 gms

1395 ♂ " " — Tester ⊖ — 77 gms

1396 ♂ " " — S.O. Iris pale yellow Tester ⊖

1397 ♀ " " — ovary ⊙ S.O. Iris pale yellow — 68 gms

1398 ♂ ad. Aimophila (=~~acuminata~~ rufescanda) — Tester 4 mm. — lumber — 39.1 gms

1399 sex? jv. Icterus pustulatus — 36.0 gms

1400 ♂ ad. Empidonax traillii — Tester ○ — 14.4 gms

1401 ♂ ad. Carpodacus mexicanus — Tester 3 mm.

August 27, 1952

1402 lizard — water edge

1403 lizard — " "

1404 Icterus pustulatus — in formalin

1405 Icterus spurius — " "

1406 ♂ ad. Campylorhynchus humilis — 7 ext, legs slate Parasitized (specimen scored) iris red. Tester ○ — 24.8 gms

1407 ♂ ad. " " — Tester ○ — 7 ext, legs slate blue iris dull red — 25.0 gms

1408 ♂ ad. ~~Dichromanassa rufescens~~ Florida caerulea — Tester ⊖ — Meadow — skel.

1409 ♀ ad. Columbi gallina talpacoti — iris red. oviduct + crop large ova 2 mm. — 40.5 gms

1410 ♀ ad. Trogon citreolus — ovary ⊙

1411 sex? jv. Dendroica petechia — S.N.O. — Mod. fat — 8.4 gms

1412 ♀ ad. Richmondena cardinalis — ovary ⊙

Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico
August 28, 1952

Neither have adult eyes

Kel.	1413	♂	*Campylorhynchus humilis*	legs very light gray blue; iris red-brown	S.N.C.O.	27 gms
Kel.	1414	♂	"	"	7 feet light gray purple-blue; S.N.C.O. iris same color as nape T=	28 gms
	1415	♀ ad.	"	"	7 feet gray blue; ovary ⊙ B.P. iris same color as nape - full	25 gms
	1416	♀ ad.	"	"	7 feet light blue gray; iris red - full	23.1 gms
	1417	sex? jv.	"	"	7 feet dark slate; S.N.O. iris blue with dull brown coat	18.0 gms
	1418	♀? jv.	"	"	7 feet blue gray; S.N.O. iris pale blue	21.2 gms
	1419	sex? jv.	"	"	S.N.O. iris pale blue	24.9 gms
	1420	♀ ad.	"	"	ovary ⊙, hard iris red-full; SNC.O 7 feet blue-gray	brood-patch 22.5 gms
	1421	♂ jv.	"	"	7 feet gray blue; S.N.O. iris light blue Testes ⊙	25.0 gms
	1422	♀ jv.	"	"	7 feet slate; iris gray blue ovary ⊙ S.N.O.	19.5 gms
	1423	♀ ad.	*Icterus pustulatus*	Brood patch	ovary ⊙	34.5 gms
	1424	♀ ad.	*Aimophila* ~~aberrans~~ ruficauda	ovary ⊙⊙	Brood-patch	29.5 gms
in formalin	1425	jv.	"	"		26.5 gms
	1426	♂ jv.	*Saltator coerulescens*	Testes ⊙	S.N.O.	54.0 gms
	1427	♀ jv.	*Tangavius aeneus*	ovary ⊙	S.N.O.	42.2 gms
in formalin	1428	jv.	"	"		40.5 gms
in formalin	1429		*Icterus spurius*			21.0 gms
in formalin	1430	ad. ♀	*Volatinia jacarina*	brood-patch		9.3 gms
	1431	♂ (jv.?)	*Calocitta formosa*	S.N.C.O.	Testes ⊙	

Rio Aguacatillo, 900 ft., 11 mi. N Acapulco, Guerrero, Mexico
August 29, 1952

1432	sex? jv.	*Campylorhynchus humilis*	7 feet ~~slate~~ blue; iris light blue		21.9 gms
1433	♂ jv.	"	"	Testes ⊙	iris blue into brown coat 25.1 gms

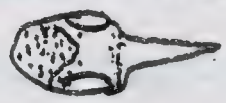
5 mi. NNE Mexcala, 2000 ft., Guerrero, Mexico.
August 31, 1952

1434 Lyjard

13 mi. S Cuernavaca, 4500 ft., Morelos, Mexico
August 31, 1952

1435 Lyjard
1436 "
1437 "
1438 "
1439 "
1440 "

Cuernavaca highway, 8700 ft., near La Cima, Distrito Federal, Mexico.
August 31, 1952

1441 ♂ ad. Pseudoramus olivaceus Testes ○ iris dark blue-black pine 9.6 gms
1442 ♂ jv. " " Testes ● skull  " 10.2 gms
1443 ♂? ad. Sitta pygmaea left Testes? ○ S.O. Not fat. pine 10.5 gms
1444 ♀ ad. " " ovary ◉ S.O. Mod. fat " 10.6 gms

16 mi. SE Lagos de Moreno, 6700 ft., Jalisco, Mexico
September 4, 1952

1445 ♂ ad. Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus Testis ○ iris red-brown feet gray-brown Tuna cactus
1446 ♂ jv. " " Testis ○ S.V.O. iris brown-pale feet brown-gray " " 41.2 gms
1447 ♂ ad. Pipilo fuscus Testis ○ Tuna cactus

in formalin
in formalin

8 mi. SE Zacatecas, 8000 ft., Zacatecas, Mexico

September 5, 1952

1448 ♂ jv. Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus S.N.O. T=0 iris dull red-brown feet brown (pale) 35.3 gms Tuna cactus

1449 ♀ jv Toxostoma curvirostre small Beetles in gizzard ovary ⊗ S.NO. iris yellow feet dark brown " " 75 gms

1450 sex? ad. " " iris yellow-orange 84 gms Mesquite

17 mi. SE Sombrerete, 7700 ft., Zacatecas, Mexico.

September 5, 1952

1451 ♂ ad. Callipepla squamata mesquite Testes ○ 39.2 gms

1452 ♀ ad. Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus iris red-brown feet brown (pale) mesquite - formalin

6850 ft.,
Rio Mezquital, 12 mi. NE Durango, Durango, Mexico

September 5, 1952

1453 ♂ jv. Tringa solitaria Testes ○ S.N.O very fat 48 gms along stream

1454 ♂ ad. Toxostoma curvirostre iris yellow-orange Testes ○ fat 95 gms mesquite

1455 ♀ ad. " " iris yellow-orange ova ⊗ (fat) 89 gms tuna cactus

1456 ♂ jv. Icterus bullocki (x galbula?) Very fat Testes ○ tuna cactus

- formalin 1457 Tyrannus 40.1 gms willow

in formalin 1458 Chondestes grammacus

1459 ♂ Otus asio Testes ○ willow

JOURNAL

First Mexican Trip

U.S. Highway #89 from Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County to
— 15 mi. N Orderville, 6400 ft., Kane Co., Utah.

July 16 — Left Salt Lake City at 12:00 P.M.; Bonnie with me in truck; Richard and Jolene Selander following in their car. Drove directly to locality north of Orderville, where we made a dry camp along the road on dry flat. Scrub oak (Quercus gambelii) stands nearby. Chipping sparrows only birds noted. Picked up two small toads on dry ground under camp table.

July 17 — U.S. Highway #89 from 15 mi. N Orderville to 3 mi. N Prescott, ± 4000 ft., Yavapa County, Arizona
Left camp at 8:00. Stopped in Flagstaff, Ariz. from 3:00 to 5:00 P.M. while Dick had his car checked. Arrived at present camp (dry) at 8:00 P.M. Horned larks abundant along dirt road and in fields of low scrub and cactus vegetation. We are now camped along the road just below the pinyon-juniper belt. No unusual birds noted during the day. Collected a number of June beetles and other insects at light tonight. — Will attempt to reach El Paso tomorrow, stopping at Phoenix to pick up Yale Sedman, who will ride with Dick and Jolene.

July 18 Highway from 3 mi. N Prescott to Valley of the Gila, ±2000 ft., 3 mi. SE Bylas, Graham Co., Arizona (via Phoenix)
Picked up Vale Sedman in Phoenix; continued driving until about 5:30, at which time we camped in the Valley of the Gila. Camp located in stand of mesquite near some cottonwoods at side of road. Cicadas abundant on mesquite; "singing" until about 9:00 P.M. Chordeiles acutipennis common over mesquite at dusk. Tarantulas present and flying. As darkness approached, nighthawks flew lower and lower, finally skimming just over the vegetation. No sounds uttered. Other birds present include Lucy warbler, Couch's flycatcher, western (?) Kingbird, unidentified oriole.

July 19 Collected one lizard at 8:30 in morning. Broke camp at 9:00. Drove all day, arriving at El Paso, Texas at 4:00 P.M. Had truck greased, then crossed bridge into Mexico at 6:05. American custom official asked if we had any firearms. Mexicans motioned us over to curb, and began examination. After carrying one box and our suitcase into the office building, the officer suggested that perhaps I could pay them something "so that the truck would not have to be unloaded". I nodded approval and they returned the box and suitcase to the truck without looking into them. Gave the officer two dollars — he seemed pleased. Dick shot to bore a .22 rifle on the American side, to see whether the firearms restrictions are still in force. Bought car insurance in Juarez, then drove along

highway toward Chihuahua to —

20 mi. S Juarez, 3500 ft., Chihuahua, Mexico

Camped in mesquite just off the highway at 9:00 P.M. Everyone very tired. Meloids (Pyrota, Epicauta) coming to lights. Also, many June beetles, some of them Phyllophaga.

July 20 Mexican Highway #45 from 20 mi. S. Juarez, through Chihuahua (City) to San Pedro River, 4000 ft., 25 mi. SE Chihuahua, Chihuahua, Mexico.

Broke camp at 9:00; driving most of the day, with a two hour stop in Chihuahua where we had lunch. Near Chihuahua observed 1 Mexican crested flycatcher in mesquite, morning dove (Cozumamon), turkey vulture (all along the highway). at Villa Ahumada saw 2 barn swallows. The country is rather barren; few birds seen from road. We drove through wide, flat valleys. Vegetation mainly mesquite and cactus; Cottonwoods along streams. At 6:00 P.M., we camped on the dry river bed (San Pedro River) just off the highway; a nice camp site with thickets of willows and cottonwoods lining the river bed. Cornfields bordering the riparian vegetation. Just a small amount of water in the river bed — about 2 feet wide. The river bed itself is about 40 feet wide. According to a Mexican, with whom we talked, the river was full and flooding only 10 days ago. Collected a small turtle in the stream — only one seen. Birds rather abundant but difficult to approach. Flushed 2 quail (sp.?) near willows.

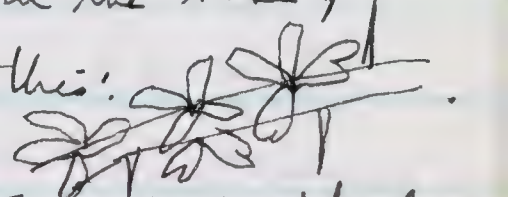
San Pedro River, 4000 ft., 25 mi. SE Chihuahua, Chihuahua, Mexico.

July 20 Saw 2 (♂♀) Pyrrhuloxia in cottonwoods. 1 unidentified flycatcher (small). Texas nighthawks (10) flying at dusk. Bats along river bed at night, flying at least until 1:00 A.M. One brown towhee in shrubs near the river. Collected a small snake on dirt road beside cornfield at 10:00 P.M. Lizards of several kinds seen along river and especially in mesquite and tuna cactus stand located about 100 yds. from the river.

July 21 Broke camp at 9:45. Weather fine and clear. Ravens flying over cornfield. Continued along Mexican Highway #45 through farm land near Camargo. At Camargo, Dick, Jolene, and Sedman turned back to return to Phoenix, Arizona.

At 2 mi. S Delicias noted a shrike (Lanius ludovicianus) and a few great-tailed grackles near the highway. At Saucillo, noted barn swallows. Just south of Camargo saw crows and 2 Inca doves. Ravens and turkey vultures all along highway.

At 39 mi. SSW Camargo, found a cactus wren's (C. brunneicapillus) nest (See species account). Continued on to 35 mi. S El Entronque, 5000 ft., Durango where we camped at edge of deeply cut, dry river bed.

July 21 35 mi. S El Entronque, 5000 ft., Durango, Mexico.
This area is just beyond a summit of about 6000 ft.,
and is in the foothills overlooking a narrow valley
which lies at about 4000 ft. Dominant vegetation is
a large bush-like woody plant having long un-branching
tendril-like shoots extending upward from the base;
about 10 ft. in height. = Ocotillo leaves grow like this: 
(~~Here picture of the plant~~). Other
Fouquieria splendens
associated plants are low, thick thorny-bushes of
several kinds and mesquite. Some cactus including one or two
tree-cacti. Birds of the cholla-type rather common in this formation.
Mockingbird (common, singing); Desert sparrow - found
in thorn-shrubs; 1 collected; molting; 2 Texas
nighthawks seen at dusk; Plumbeus gnatcatcher present;
2 turkey vultures seen.

Collected some meloids (misidentified) RKS-1953, including a Pyrota and
numerous June beetles. Collected one Bufo simus.

July 22 Up at 6:30; hunted for about one hour. Shot one
horned owl on cliff (a pair seen). 1 Texas nighthawk
flew over camp at 8:30 A.M. 1 unidentified large flycatcher
with rich buff underparts. Several unidentified
sparrows, possibly a varied bunting, seen.
One hummingbird observed.

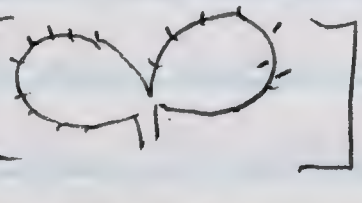
As regards cactus wrens, found 2 nests (empty)
in the only two tree-cacti noted in the area. No
birds seen; no calls heard. Often C. brunneicapillus
may be present, but cactus is too sparsely distributed
for wrens to occur in any numbers. Just noted a

July 22 35 mi. S El Entronque, 5000 ft., Durango, Mexico. barn swallow flying over river bed. Left camp at 10:30, will continue along highway to Durango.

14 mi. N Rincon de Romos, 6200 ft., Aguascalientes Mexico.

Camped in stand of mesquite trees and cactus just off the highway at 9:00. Ate and went to bed; very tired. No melanids came to light. Slight rain drizzle during the night; rather cold.

July 23 Up at 6:30; cloudy, overcast, rather cold. Noted a shrike near camp. Birds uncommon. Broke camp at 8:30, continuing south word. Will stop at Chester Lamb's in ~~Guanajuato~~ Guanajuato to pick up collecting equipment left by Dr. Miller and to get information on where abouts of good "wren-country".

The country throughout much of Durango, Zacatecas and Aguascalientes is good farm land, although underveloped. Very few places visible from the highway where C. brunneicapillus could be expected to occur. This species apparently does not occur in the type of cactus having ovate branches (=tuna cactus) [] and which is so common in Durango and Zacatecas. Perhaps they require a more finely branching cactus so that the nest can be constructed in such a position as to have the entrance hole protected by spiny branches. [No. - See beyond]

July 23 Irapuato, 5700 ft., Guanajuato, Mexico.
Arrived at Chester Lamb's home in Irapuato at 2:00 P.M.; met Lamb and his family; talked until about 6:00 P.M. Then, Bonnie and I drove to a locality 4 mi. NW Irapuato, 5700 ft. where I hunted for C. brunneicapillus and bilkrides of tuna cactus and trees which Lamb calls "palo blanco". Collected two cactus wrens. Lamb says C. brunneicapillus rather common around Irapuato in cactus areas. Returned to Lamb's home at 7:30. Lamb and his Mexican helper, "Julio"* plan to accompany us in the field for an indefinite period, but as he will not be ready until the day after tomorrow, we will remain in Irapuato tomorrow, hunting again for cactus wrens. Lamb showed me a specimen of C. jocosus which he collected in Nayarit. — Bonnie and I set up our cots in Lamb's front room; retired around 10:30.

July 24 - Hunting again 4 mi. NW Irapuato from 9:00 until about 1:00 P.M. Collected 5 C. brunneicapillus, 4 Pipilo fuscus, and a number of lizards. Returned to Lamb's in the afternoon and skinned the birds.

July 25 - Up at 8:00 A.M.; breakfast at Lamb's; left at 9:15, Chester Lamb and "Julio" leading in Lamb car as we headed for Metztitlan, Hidalgo. Drove until 4:30, when we arrived at the Rio Metztitlan, about 20 mi. N Atotonilco, Hidalgo. The bridge over the river has been down for six years, so that it is now impossible to get to the town of Metztitlan

* Lamb's helper's name is not "Julio" a Mexican name somewhat similar in sound. Sadeleo (sp.?)

July 25 Rio Metztitlan, Hidalgo, Mexico

without fording the river. We were reluctant to attempt a crossing, so we made camp near the ford —

Rio Metztitlan, 4000 ft., 20 miles N Atotonilco, Hidalgo, Mexico.

Set up our tents about 100 feet from the river, beneath a canopy of black walnut trees. We are camped in a rather narrow arroyo. There is a small store and a number of houses near our camp. Along the river on both sides there are small Mexican homes and corn-fields. The river is extremely muddy; about 30 yds wide. Extending on either side of the river for a quarter of a mile or so (often less) in a narrow flood plain and, then, the corn fields. Willows (bushes and trees) are thick along the river, forming a well-developed riparian habitat. A large grass, having the appearance of bamboo, occurs in stands along the river. A number of irrigation ditches have been made by the Mexicans. These are usually lined with willows. Giant black walnut trees line both sides of the river. Mesquite occurs in the drier spots, often quite near the river, but especially on the slopes well away from the river. On the rather steep slopes of the arroyo there is a thick forest of cardon cactus. Tuna cactus is rather uncommon. Mesquite common among the cardon cactus. This forest is rather extensively distributed

Rio Metztitlan, 4000 ft., 20 mi. N Atotonilco, Hidalgo, Mexico.

July 25 in this region. On approaching the arroyo in which we are camped, you drive through several miles of this vegetation. The arroyo is the same one in which the town of Metztitlan is located.
At about 7:00 I drove up from the river bed to the cardon forest and hunted for about an hour. Took 1 Bewick wren. No cactus wrens observed.
Went to bed at 9:30.

July 26 - Up at 6:30 - hunted along the river until 1:30; Collected 7 Campylorhynchus [gularis] [gularis O.K.] along the river in millows and black walnut. Birds abundant along the river. The following species were also noted: turkey vulture (flying over cactus slopes); blue mockingbird (common in dense millows); Basileuterus rufifrons (1 collected by Lamb); Inca dove (common around farms); chat (1 collected in dense riparian bushes); Catharus (about 6 seen, 1 collected); Vermillion flycatcher (several seen in black walnut trees around millows: 1 or collected); Centurus aurifrons (1 collected; 1 collected by Lamb); Gray thrush (several seen - seemed very disturbed by my presence - apparently nesting); Brown towhee (1 juvenile taken in millows); blue grosbeak (black walnut: 1 collected and given to Lamb); hooded oriole 1 apparently rather numerous in walnut trees); house finch (flocks in black walnut). Began skinning at 2:00; skinned 13 birds.

July 26 Rio Metztitlan, 4000 ft., 20 mi. N Atotonilco, Hidalgo, Mexico.
Went to bed at 10:30. Very tired from long hike today. Stomach acting up a bit.

July 27 Up at 8:00; very stiff and weak; stomach upset. Hunted around camp for 2 hours. Collected 8 wrens (C. jocosus) and 1 brown towhee. Noted the following species not seen yesterday: acorn woodpecker (pair in walnut tree); ~~Dendrobates~~ Dendrocopos scalaris (pair in walnut tree); flicker (sp.?) (heard); Lamb reports the following additional species as being present: hummingbird (sp.?); canyon wren (heard near a rock slide); Ptilogonys cinereus (seen); Cardinal (1 collected by Lamb's helper); curve-billed thrasher (1 collected in mesquite); crested flycatcher (sp.?) (1 collected); wood pewee (heard; seen); goldfinch (Spinus sp.?) (1 collected); black-headed grosbeak; Icterus pustulatus (1 collected by Lamb); Hepatic tanager; white-winged dove (Lamb reports one flying over the arroyo.), Skinned birds in afternoon. The weather good today, no rain. Burros and trucks are crossing the river at the ford regularly — some stuck and have to be pulled out. Broke the glass on the Coleman lamp last night, so we are not collecting insects now; will pick up a new glass in Mexico City in a few days.

July 28 - Hunted upstream from 8:00 until 12:00. Collected 4 C. jocosus, 1 Ptilogonys cinereus, 1 blue grosbeak, 1 Sporophila torqueola, 1 Icterus wagleri, and 1 flycatcher (an immature wood pewee?). Wrens not easily found

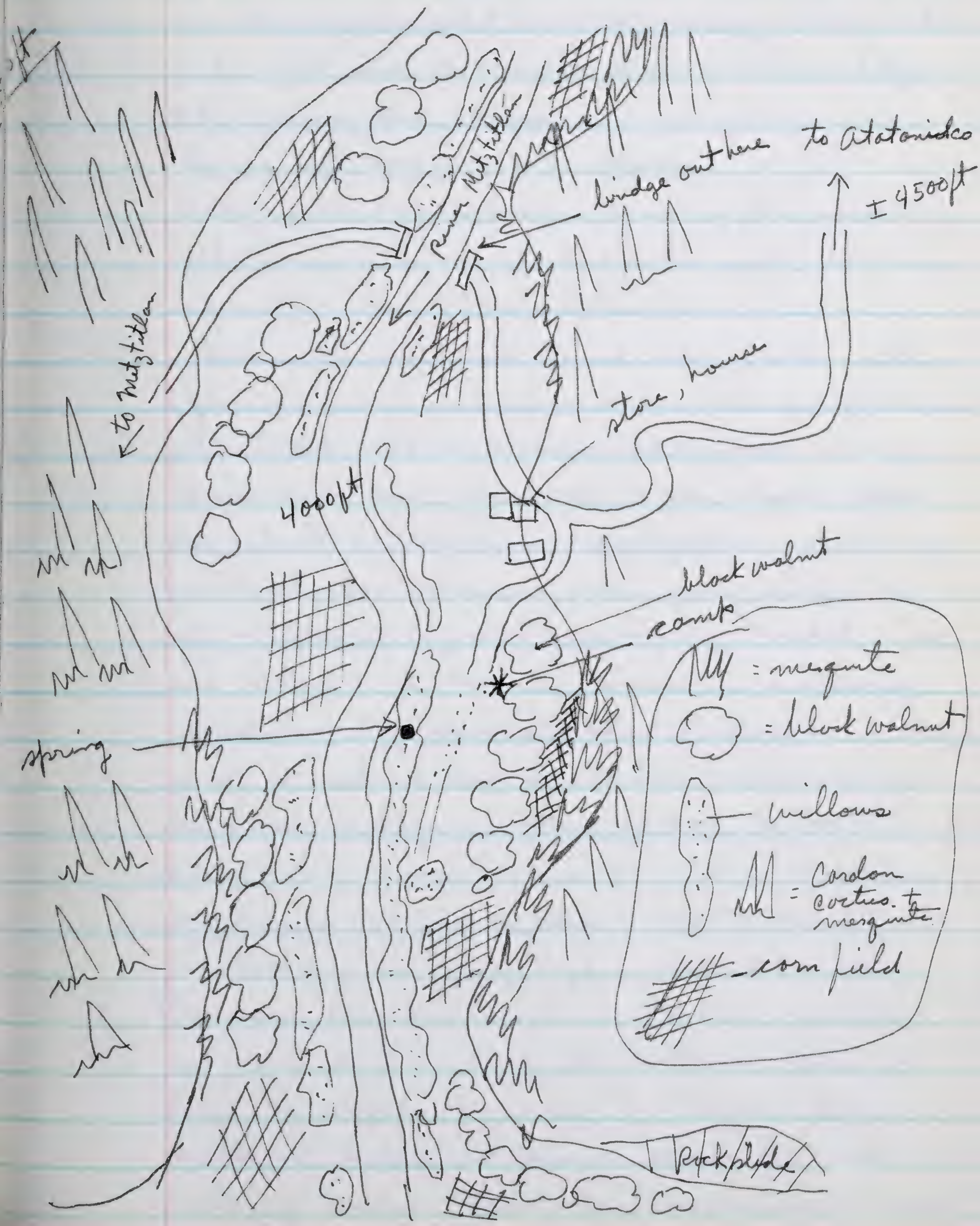
July 28 Rio Metzlitlan, 4000 ft., 20 mi. N Atotonilco, Hidalgo, Mexico.
today. Collected several lizards, including one
on the trunk of a large black walnut tree — took
one of these yesterday on the trunk of a walnut tree.
Lizards are abundant in the drier spots all along
the stream — most active in the morning before
10:00. Skinned in afternoon; made a skeleton
of one of the wrens; also preserved a wren in formalin.
Bats flying over stream at 8:00. Weather very
fine tonight — clear, moderately warm.

Stomach somewhat better today — have been
taking sulfadiazine — will stop treatment now — see
what happens.

This is a good camp spot — the only disadvantage
being the numerous farms nearby: Mexican children
and adults continually passing and stopping to
look into our tent. The river is too muddy to drink,
but there is a small ~~stream~~ spring near the river
where reasonably clear water can be obtained.
We are boiling all our water, even that used
for washing.

On the following page is a rough sketch of the
area in which we are camped:

July 28 Rio Metztitlán, 4000 ft., 20 mi. N Atotonilco, Hidalgo, Mexico



July 29 Rio Metztitlan, 4000 ft., 20 mi. N Atotonilco, Hidalgo, Mexico. Shot one C. jocosus in walnut tree near camp just as we were breaking camp at 8:30 in the morning. Made skeleton of it. Left camp at 9:00 and drove to Mexico City, D.F., arriving there at noon.

Mexico City, 7500 ft., D.F., Mexico.

Picked up mail at the American Embassy, then went to Hotel Geneve where we registered for the night. Ate dinner and went to a show. Wrote letters home.

July 30 During the night our truck was broken into (glass of the side window smashed) and the following items stolen. 35 mm. camera, field-glasses, 2 rolls of 35 mm. color film, sport-coat, 2 pairs slacks, dress, ties (about 15), underwear, dark glasses, duffle-bag, 2 white shirts. Specimens., papers, guns, shells, etc. OK. — Stopped by at Department of Forestal y Caza and talked to Dr. Macias. He said my collecting permit had been mailed (when?). Gave me a copy of it. I noticed that Dr. Miller's permit was in the folder with mine. Mine is #35, Dr. Miller's #36. Date of issuance is June 11. Bought 10 gallons of purified H_2O for 2.40 pesos. Left Mexico City at 2:00 P.M., driving along highway toward Puebla. [Mr. Lamb had car trouble in Pachuca yesterday but promised to meet us at La Puerta, 7000 ft., 31 mi. SW Orizaba, Veracruz.]. Collected some beetles on lupine at around 9500 feet in the valley of Mexico. Noted large expanses of pine

July 30 Mexico City, D.F. to La Puerta, 7000 ft., 31 mi. SW Orizaba, Veracruz, Mexico.

forest just outside of Mexico City in the hills. A steep grade leads from Mexico City up to 9500 feet or so. Should get C. megalopterus in the pines here; will try collecting here when we return from Veracruz. Drove through Puebla to within 4 km. of Tehuacan where the road turns (forks) and leads for Orizaba. We arrived at the summit (La Puerta) at about 9:00 P.M. A heavy fog was rolling in when we stopped. Lamb had set his tent up about 100 yds from the road behind a Mexican store which faces the road.

July 31 La Puerta, 9000 feet, 31 mi. SW (by road) Orizaba, Veracruz, Mexico.

We are camped at the exact summit of the road from Tehuacan to Orizaba in a clearing surrounded by a thick, well-developed forest of oaks. The oaks are mostly large trees; there is a heavy understory of brush (not thorny) and herbacious plants. The trees are covered with epiphytic ferns, mosses, lichens, and other plants. Many ferns under the oaks in the moister spots. Several species of oaks appear to be present, including an oak shrub having very small leaves. Patches of corn and agave have been planted here and there on the hillsides. The terrain is rolling and numerous small draws are present. On certain slopes, oak trees are for the most part absent; in such areas there is an extremely

La Puerta, 7000 ft., 31 mi. SW Orizaba, Veracruz, Mexico.

1 July 31 dense cover of shrubs and herbs. Mount Orizaba is visible from the top of many of the hills near camp. A few pine trees present among the oaks, especially on the higher rises. Across the road to the north there is a flat plain-like expanse without covering of oaks. Some corn fields there. To the east of camp the land drops off abruptly as the road to Orizaba descends through a wide valley. West of camp, the drop is much more gradual and the oak forest continues down to 6000 ft where it ceases rather abruptly. Weather here rather chilly most of the day. Fog rolled in in late afternoon.

Hunted in the morning until 12:30. Collected nine C. megalopterus. Also took a wood wren (Henicorhina leucophrys), Steller jay, Pipilo ocai, Atlapetes pileatus, and Ptilogonys cinereus. Tyrannus crassirostris, Chlorospingus opthalmicus, Red-eyed towhee taken by hands today. Hands reports having taken a Dendrocopos villosus here yesterday. Aphelocoma caerulescens noted in oaks around camp. Turkey vultures flying over. In the late afternoon a indian came to camp with 2 strange green lizards which he said occurred on the trunks and branches of the oak trees. Bought the lizards for 40 centavos a piece. These lizards have yellow-eyelids and sulphur-yellow bellies. Dorsally, they are quite a bright green. Skinned birds until 8:00 P.M. when it started to rain. Rained

La Puerta, 7000 ft., 31 mi. SW Orizaba, Veracruz, Mexico.
during the night.

August 1. Lamb reports hearing a pygmy owl calling near camp during the night. Clear this morning, not too cold. Went hunting at 7:30. Hunted within a radius of ½ mile of camp until 11:00. Did not run onto any wrens (C. megalopterus) until about 10:30. Lamb got one and I took another. Collected (besides the wren) 2 Aphelocoma coerulescens, 2 red-eyed towhees (gave one to Lamb), 1 Hutton vireo (gave to Lamb), 2 Junco phaeonotus (1 adult, 1 immature), 1 Toxostoma ~~longirostre~~ ocellatum, 1 Basileuterus (species?), 1 Russet Nightingale Thrush (Catharus occidentalis), and 1 Troglodytes brunneicollis. Lamb took a Diglossa baritula, Violet-eared hummingbird, a spurred (=red-eyed) towhee. At about 3:00 I heard wrens near camp and obtained 6 specimens. Aphelocoma jays heard about camp in the afternoon.

Fog rolling in at about 6:00. Rain started at 8:00. Rather cold.

In general birds are not too abundant at this camp. little noise at dawn, although juncos, towhees, wrens (not C. megalopterus) head singing during morning. at noon fog passed through camp area. Birds of all kinds silent during this foggy period. Hunting very difficult. later in the afternoon it cleared and birds became more active.

Lamb reports seeing a Pipilo fuscus near camp.

La Puerta, 7000 ft., 31 mi. SW Orizaba, Veracruz, Mexico.

August 1 If P. fuscus is present, three Pipilos occur here, seemingly in the same niche; that is the understory in the oak forest. There may be some subtle differences in niche requirements (see species accounts of Pipilo ocai). Flocks of Carpodacus mexicanus seen in clearings around camp; very wild. Noticed a number of small black lizards on giant agaves bordering a corn field. Lizards about 2½ inches in length. Shot two but they escaped into base of agaves and could not be found. Collected two meloids (?) on a purple flower near a corn field. Only two seen although I examined a number of these flowers.

August 2 Thick fog this morning, cold. Birds generally silent and inactive. Too foggy for hunting so we decided to break camp and head down toward the lowlands of Veracruz. Started loading at 10:00 – left camp at 11:30.

Following is a list of species recorded at this locality July 30 (Lamb), July 31, and August 1. * denotes species collected by either Lamb or me [not all prepared as skins]:

* Campylorhynchus megalopterus
* Henicorhina leucophrys
* Cyanocitta stelleri
* Aphelocoma coerulescens
Cyanolyca nana (seen by Lamb)
* Pipilo ocai
* Pipilo erythrophthalmus

La Puerta, 7000 ft., 31 mi. SW Orizaba, Veracruz, Mexico.

August 2 * Adelopetes pileatus
* Turdus phaeopygus
Carpodacus mexicanus
* Chlorospingus ophthalmicus
* Tyrannus crassirostris
* Phlilogonys cinereus
* Dendrocopos villosus
* Piplosa bairdi
* Toxostoma ~~longirostre~~ ocellatum
* Vireo huttoni
* Colibri thalassinus
* Vireolanius melitophrys
* Catharus (occidentalis ?)
Cathartes aura
* Troglodytes brunneicollis
* ~~Cyclorhis gujanensis (Lamb reports collecting one).~~
* Basileuterus "bellii" (Lamb reports collecting a specimen).

Drove along highway through Cordoba to Veracruz. Road in very bad shape: averaged only about 10 mph. At Veracruz, we turned on the road toward Jalapa and drove 20 miles. We camped about 50 yds. from the highway near a farmhouse. Our present locality is

August 2 Cerro Guzman, ±200 ft., 20 mi. W (by road) Veracruz, Veracruz, Mexico.

Arrived here at 6:00 P.M, having taken 6 hours to drive the ± 120 miles from La Puerta. Rain falling, very cloudy over a wide area. Frogs calling loudly from nearby ponds & flooded fields. Went to bed at 9:00, having taken 2 chloroquin pills for ~~sept~~ malaria prevention.

August 3 Rain during the night, but sky rather clear at dawn. Had breakfast at 7:00 and went hunting toward the ~~south~~ south. Our camp is located at the base of some low rolling hills which lie to the ~~south~~ south. These hills are covered with a thick blanket of tropical vegetation. The fields between the hills are cultivated: corn and a gourd-like fruit tree being the major crops. A few stands of very large fig trees on the hills. Acacia trees (?) are rather numerous along the various trails. A thick carpet of herbaceous vegetation covers the areas not occupied by trees. Vegetation is so thick that hunting is possible only along the dirt roads or foot-paths. Birds very abundant but difficult to locate in the thick vegetation. Across the high way to the north there is an extensive marshy area bordered by a stand of very large trees. I should judge that we are located in a fairly typical Humid Lower Tropical region. At 11:00 it became very hot, but cooled in the afternoon. Sky clear and a slight breeze blowing during the late afternoon. Lightening in the east at about 7:00 P.M.

August 3 Cerro Huzman, 200 ft., 20 mi. W Veracruz, Veracruz, Mexico. Lizards are abundant along the dirt roads and foot trails even in the moister areas. I collected a good series of them. Several species present. Also shot a large brown snake found beside the dirt road leading to the south from camp. Only snake seen today. Butterflies are extremely abundant everywhere. Five or more species of Odonata seen flying about all about camp. Birds noted today by me or Lamb are (*=collected): Boat-tailed grackle (seen by Lamb), Sporophila torqueola (seen by Lamb), cardinal (Lamb), Kingbird (Couchi?; collected by Lamb); *Brown jay (common); *red-lored parrot (Lamb), Aratinga canicularis (seen by Lamb), Icterus spurius (the Orchard Oriole is common in large flocks, frequenting the more open areas), Bob-white quail (heard calling; I saw a pair), *Campylorhynchus rufinucha, *derby flycatcher; *Volatinia jacarina (common), Icterus gularis (fairly common); *Pauraque (Nyctidromus albicollis) (Collected one sitting on lower branch of a small tree; flushed another on slope of hill covered with small trees and shrubs), Turkey vulture, Black vulture, *Dives dives (I collected one just about 100 yds from camp in a large shrub.); groove-billed Ani (common); *Centurus aurifrons, Inca dove, Leptotila verreauxi (reported by Lamb), American egret (1 seen flying over camp). I collected an immature hawk which Lamb says is the *Mexican goshawk.

August 3 Cerro Guzman, 200 ft., 20 mi. W Veracruz, Veracruz, Mexico.
It is now 11:00 P.M and the weather is still good; no sign of rain. Tried the insect sheet with latern at 9:30, but nothing of interest came in.
We are sleeping under the mosquito-netting: also using insect repellant during the day-time. Both feeling well. Frogs still calling all about camp. A large bat flying about the car about an hour ago. Have not heard a paraque calling — should hear them at night according to Lamb.

August 4 Hunted within a short radius of camp. Collected a lone C. rufinucha in a clearing. Later encountered a flock of C. zonatus in fairly open country. Took another C. rufinucha at same locality. Shot a groove-billed ani. These birds one of commonest species in the area; rather easily obtained. Lamb traded a Oraturga aster for a flycatcher I had. Collected a few lizards. Have noted at least two species of lizards, the large gray or brownish one and a smaller, striped greenish species. Collected a flycatcher resembling a derby flycatcher but much smaller; bill proportionately smaller. Lamb called it a lizards flycatcher but I can't find the name in the literature available.
Very hot today, especially from 11:00 A.M. to 3:00 P.M. Cooled off somewhat after 4:00 P.M. Bonnie and I drove to Veracruz at 8:00; had a sundae and brought back some cold drinks. Went to bed at 11:00.

Cerro Guzman, 200 ft., 20 mi. W Veracruz, Veracruz, Mexico.

August 5 Up at 7:00. Clear weather. Hunted over some territory as I did on August 3. Located the nests of C. rufinucha again; took photographs. Collected two C. rufinucha; heard only a few others. No signs of C. zonatus today. Collected an Icterus gularis. These birds common here. Also got a squirrel cuckoo (Piaya cayana); saw several more. Took a Empidonax albigularis which I traded to Lamb. Took three more lizards and a small, green frog which was found on the tent. A native brought in a Boa which he had recently killed. Noted several Audubon's caracaras flying about today. Aztec Parakeets are very common about here but difficult to collect: noted flying over camp in pairs or flocks up to 30 individuals, especially near dusk. Small groups of boat-tailed grackles noted flying near camp around 5:00 P.M. Lamb reports having shot at a pygmy owl today. Also reports hearing chacalacas in the forest.

Now that I have had a better chance to look over this area, I am not so sure that we are in typical Lower Humid Tropical Zone. There are a good many savannah-like areas about (weedy fields dotted with small trees) which suggests the arid division of the Tropical Zone. This perhaps explains ?. the occurrence of C. zonatus in the area. We seem to be getting certain other species not typical of the Lower Humid Tropical Zone. There are not many palm trees

R. K. Selander,
1952

25b

August 5, 1952

Cerro Guzman, 200 ft., 20 mi. W Veracruz, Veracruz, Mexico

Stand of vegetation in which nests of Campylorhynchus rufinucha were located. C. rufinucha and C. zonatus found together in a similar situation a short distance from here.

R.K. Selander,
1952

25c

Aug. 5, 1952

Aug. 5, 1952

Cerro Guzman, 200 ft., 20 mi. W Veracruz, Veracruz, Mexico

Left: Thorny tree in which two nests of Campylorhynchus rufinucha were located (see arrows).

Right: Closer view of same tree.

Cerro Guzman, 200 ft., 20 mi. W Veracruz, Veracruz, Mexico. about - very few ferns of any description. Weather cooler today than yesterday - no rain. Full moon tonight. Frogs calling, but less of a chorus than two previous nights. We are planning to move to some place near Jalapa tomorrow; should get C. zonatus commonly around Jalapa. - Collected a number of Odonata today. - Large trees about here are, according to Lamb, wild figs.

Went to bed at 10:30. Weather damp. Lightning in the south.

August 6 Broke camp at 8:00 A.M. and drove to Jalapa. Had car greased and arranged for renewal of insurance for the trunk. Then drove to Coatepec, about 10 miles south of Jalapa. A large, clear river running along the road between Jalapa and Coatepec. Extensive coffee and banana plantations. Rolling terrain, heavily vegetated. We drove to our present camp site —

2 mi. S Coatepec, 3700 ft., Veracruz, Mexico

We are camped about 100 feet off the highway on an old cobblestone road running through a coffee and banana plantation. The country all about camp is planted in coffee and bananas: Some fairly large trees interspersed. In the lowlands about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the northwest of camp there is a stand of large trees, some of them ashes. Cobble-stone roads and trails lead through the coffee

2 mi. S Coatepec, 3700 ft., Veracruz, Mexico

August 6 groves. A heavy rain fell for 2 hours, beginning at about 6:00 P.M. Cleared around 8:30. Brown jays (P. mexicanus) heard calling about camp. Hummingbirds (spp.?) seen. Went to bed at 9:00. Very tired after day of travel and stop over in Jalapa.

August 7 Up at 6:30. Weather fine; clear. Hunted along a road northwest of camp. Birds sparse. Noted Brown jays, Centurus aurifrons (common in trees), Campylorhynchus zonatus (3 collected, a few others heard), Phlogotharupis sanguinolenta (a single bird seen and collected), Pirranga (flava?) (1 immature male taken), Myiodynastes (sp.?) (1 taken), Basileuterus culicivorus (1 taken of pair seen), Icterus (graduacanda?) (common, 1 taken), Sabre-wing hummingbird (1 male collected one). At 11:30 drove to Jalapa to see about car insurance. Took Bonnie down to river near Coatepec to do washing. Collected a few mayflies and a Seiurus motacilla on large rocks along the river. Saw another. Returned to camp at 3:00 P.M, began skinning birds. Weather clear - not too hot here during the day. At 6:00 a large flock of swifts (sp.?) flew high over camp. The flock circled over camp for ±15 minutes, flying slowly but very high. Medium sized birds (black swift?). A native informed us that there is a cave located about 1 mile south of camp where we can find

2 mi. S Coatepec, 3700 ft., Veracruz, Mexico

August 7 boats and sinfts. Promised to take us up to the cove tomorrow. — Rain began at 8:00: Full hard for about 1½ hours. It is now 10:00 and the rain has ceased. Very few insects about. Nothing of interest coming to the lamp.

Tomorrow I plan to hunt to the northwest of camp in the stand of large trees. Birds are not very common in the coffee and bananas. Lamb didn't get a bird today, but Julio (Lamb's helper) brought in six, a Basileuterus culicivorus and Sabre-wing hummingbird included. - Oh yes, Turkey vultures flying over camp today. No lizards seen during morning hunt. Bonnie picked up a frog last night (cataloged as August 6).

August 8 Very sick this morning. Stayed in bed all day, Vomited once in the morning. Lamb failed to get any birds today. Collected a few beetles this evening at light. Went to bed at 8:00, after being up about an hour.

August 9 During the night, a mouse or some other animal ate the heads of two bird specimens which I had left unmoved on the table. I repaired the specimen as best as possible. Feeling good today after my long rest of yesterday. Lamb, Julio, and I drove down to the river gorge about 1 mile south of here and hunted in the trees and coffee bushes for two or three hours. Birds very sparse, just as about camp. I collected one Myiodynastes (luteiventris?),

August 9 2 mi. S Coatepec, 3700 ft., Veracruz, Mexico

one Megarynchus pitangua, and one Chlorospingus ophthalmicus. Saw a member of Basileuterus culicivorus and one [redacted] jay (sp.?) 1. Julio obtained an Atlapetes brunneinucha. Saw a number of swifts flying above the river — may have been Chaetura rutila. Returned to camp at noon and skinned specimens. 7 flocks of boat-tailed grackles flying over camp this afternoon. A few brown jays (P. morio) around camp.

Complete list of birds observed and/or collected at this camp:

Piaya cayana (1 observed)
Spiroplila torquesla (Lamb saw one in muesh)
Psilorhinus morio
Campylopterus sp. (1 collected by Lamb)
Amazilia sp. (1 collected by Lamb)
Phaethornis superciliosus (1 seen by Lamb)
Centurus aurifrons — common.
Campylorhynchus zonatus
Phlogothraupis sanguinolenta (1 collected)
Piranga (flona?) 1 collected.
Myiodynastes luteiventris (2 collected)
Basileuterus culicivorus — common.
Basileuterus "belli" [1 seen by Lamb]
Basileuterus rufifrons [pair seen by Lamb]
Icterus graduacauda — fairly common.
Turkey vulture
Seiurus motacilla [1 collected]

2 mi. S Coatepec, 3700 ft., Veracruz, Mexico.

August 9 Atlapetes brunneinucha [1 collected by Julio]

Contopus sp. [1 taken by Lamb]

Chlorospingus ophthalmicus - common.

Cassidix mexicanus > { Cathartes sp. (heard today)

Spinus [psaltria ?] - common.

Henicorhina sp. [one seen by Lamb]

Megarynchus pitangua (2 seen, 1 collected)

Birds are so hard to find that it is not worth while remaining at this camp any longer. No wrens seen today - none heard. Birds particularly rare in the coffee groves; slightly more plentiful in the stands of broad-leafed trees. Much of the country around Jico and Teocelo is planted in coffee and bananas, so that hunting is probably poor for miles around our present camp. We plan to move to a camp along the Rio Bandarillo about 5 miles north of Jalapa. Will move in the morning.

Concerning the reported occurrence of C. megalopterus at Jalapa (type locality), I should judge that it is highly unlikely that this species occurs or occurred in the immediate vicinity. No stands of oak seen. Habitats around Jalapa definitely not those of C. megalopterus; but some oak-pine forest still standing about 15 miles west of there.

K. Selander,
1952

aug. 9, 1952

2 mi. S Coatepec, 3700 ft.,
Veracruz, Mexico.

above: View of banana-coffee plantation from camp.

left: Banana trees and coffee bushes near camp. Habitat of Campylorhynchus zonatus.

Aug 9, 1952

August 10 — 3 mi. N Jalapa, 4500 ft., Veracruz, Mexico.

Moved this morning to this camp along the Rio Bandarillo. Camped just off highway under a large sycamore tree near the edge of the river. Went hunting around camp in the afternoon. The region is extensively farmed so that only patches of forest now remain, there mainly along the river. The hills covered with either corn or orange and banana trees; some coffee. The original vegetation here was probably a heavy stand of broad-leafed trees, with thick scrub underlayering. Reminds me of the transition zone in northern Utah. Large sycamores along the river. A few oak bushes present. The area is so extensively farmed that hunting is not worthwhile. The entire remaining stand of original vegetation can be hunted through in one day. Homes scattered all over, making hunting unsafe. Collected a squirrel cuckoo (Piaya cayana) and saw another; a young Turdus grayi; an Empidonax (abbigularis?); a Myiodynastes luteiventris; and a Thraupis abbas. Saw another pair of T. abbas in sycamores along the river. Mexican goldfinches common everywhere. Blue mockingbirds present. Heard a Cathorus singing. Returned to camp, skinned birds and went to bed.

August 11 — Hunting from 7:30 until 9:30 — no wrens. Took an Automolus rufescens. Took collected one also. Seem fairly common in heavy bushes. Seen in pairs. Collected an Catharus mexicanus, and a blue mockingbird.

August 11 3 mi. N Jalapa, 4500 ft., Veracruz, Mexico

Lamb took an Atlapetes albinucha in a small tree near a farm house. Noted many gold finches, especially around corn fields. Cinclus mexicanus (one) seen along stream. Also noted a S. Motacilla along stream. Shot a chipping sparrow in corn field; gave it to Lamb: Specimen badly worn. - Returned to Camp and decided to move on without delay as the prospect of getting wrens is poor. The vegetation here (what is left of it) is not suited for C. megalopterus. Also, we are probably too high for C. zonatus. Lamb decided to remain here for a few days. Gave him 100 loaded 38 shells. Will see him again in Irapuato on our way home the first week in September. Lamb intends to make a camp somewhere in Puebla 2. and then return to his home in Irapuato around August 30.

Bonnie and I drove straight through to Puebla, Puebla, arriving there around 5:00 P.M. Took a room at the Colonial Hotel (22 pesos); skinned 2 birds in hotel room and then went to a movie. Wrote letters until 12:00.

August 12 [The country between Jalapa and Puebla is extensively farmed so that little of the original vegetation remains. Near Las Vigas much of the forest is gone. Hit a peculiar desert area on top of the plateau east of Puebla. Very dry - cactus common. Also some areas of very dry pine forest.]

August 12 Puebla, Puebla to Mexico City, D.F.

Drove to Mexico City. Stopped at Embassy to pick up mail. Government fellowship check not here. Wrote letter to Nat. Sci. Foundation and to Dr. Miller asking about the check. We are low on money so will have to remain near Mexico City until check arrives. In afternoon drove to camp site 15 miles north of Cuernavaca, 8900 ft, Morelos.

15 mi. N Cuernavaca, 8900 ft., Morelos, Mexico

Camped just off road (near Km 54 sign) in a clear space beneath tall pines. The country around camp is heavily vegetated with pines and oaks. Many large bushes beneath trees. Herbaceous vegetation thick; large lupine plants and other herbs. Very little farming here. Has the appearance of a game reserve as compared to places we have seen ~~on~~ in Veracruz. This forest continues for many miles in all directions - apparently a good forest of the original vegetation. Many of the oaks are covered with epiphytic ~~to~~ forms, mosses and other plants. Grasses on ground ~~on~~ in many places. Most of the pines are large trees. We are camped on the Cuernavaca side of the mountain but the same forest continues up over the summit and down the slope toward Mexico City. Summit is 9500 feet or more. Weather here very wet. Rain falling hard about 4:00 P.M. Stopped in a hour and a heavy fog set in. Birds common around camp.

August 13 — 15 mi. N Cuernavaca, 8900 ft., Morelos, Mexico

Up at 6:30. Sky rather clear. not too cold. Went hunting until 11:00 within a radius of ½ mile of camp. Birds very abundant everywhere — best hunting I have had in Mexico. Noted the following species (* indicates specimen(s) collected): Cyanocitta stelleri (one bird); Turkey vulture; *Oriturus superciliosus; *Xiphorhynchus flavigaster (only one seen); *Atlapetes virenticeps; *Atlapetes (pileatus ?); *tanager (sp.?); *Pipilo erythrophthalmus; *Troglodytes brunneicollis; *Ergaticus ruber; *Toxostoma ~~longicaudum~~ ocellatum; Catharus sp.?; *Campylorhynchus megalopterus; Empidonax flycatcher (genus, species?); Parus sclateri ?. Wrens (Campy.) fairly common here. Returned to camp and skinned 15 birds, finishing at 6:00 P.M. Rain started falling lightly around 5:00 P.M.

This spot is a fine camp site as there is a minimum of disturbance from Mexicans. Only saw two or three people during the day. Many trucks and cars passing on the highway. - Rather cold tonight, rain still falling very lightly at 8:15 P.M.

August 14 — Hunted from 8:00 A.M. until 2:00 P.M.; unable to get any wrens. The vegetation here is much more shrubby than I formerly supposed. Many deciduous shrubs forming thick cover beneath the trees. Collected a brown towhee (surprised to get this at this high altitude), a hummingbird (sp.?), an adult female Tanagra elegantissima, a Junco phaeonotus, an Oriturus superciliosus,

August 14 15 mi. N Cuernavaca, 8900 ft., Morelos, Mexico
an Atlapetes pileatus (immature), and a large flycatcher.
Noted two Calocitta colliei at edge of oak stand. Birds
not as active as yesterday. Saw C. megalopterus twice
but unable to get specimens or approach near enough
to get many good glimpses of them.
Rather tired in the afternoon; eyes ached badly, so had
a short rest. Feeling slightly better along about
4:00, so skinned ~~three~~ four specimens, putting three more
~~them~~ in formalin. Will try one more day to get some
worms. Then back to Mexico City to see if check has
arrived. After that, down to Acapulco for a week.
Noted several small lizards (2 inches or so in length) running
along moss covered dead tree trunks. Some June
beetles coming to light tonight.

August 15 Hunted west of camp for 4½ hours in the morning.
Did not see nor hear C. megalopterus. Collected a juvenile
Myadestes obscurus, Dendrocopos scalaris ?, 2 juvenile
Catharus sp., a Bertha familiaris, a tanager sp.,
and a Atlapetes pileatus. Noted numerous flocks
of Junco phaeonotus along roads and railroad
tracks. Heard Calocitta colliei calling. Returned to
camp at 11:00 and skinned six birds. Left eye badly
swollen from insect? bite received yesterday. I am
surprised that I have been unable to find worms
the last two days. Apparently, the only group in the
vicinity is the one I encountered August 13 and 14.
Rain falling at about 5:00. Some june beetles coming

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35-b

Aug. 15, 1952

15 mi. N Cuernavaca, 8400 ft., Morelos, Mexico

Pines, oaks, and bushel-grass (foreground). Habitat of Campylorhynchus megalopterus.

August 15 15 mi. N Cuernavaca, 8900 ft., Morelos, Mexico.
to light. A lone bat (small species) flying through
pines around our tent. Went to bed at 9:00.

August 16 Up at 17:30; breakfast, and then loading truck for
trip to Mexico City to see about check. Weather
good, sky clear. Eye still swollen, but no pain.
Passed through plaza where La Cima should be on way
to Mexico City, but saw no sign "La Cima". This is
type locality of Xenospiza baileyi sierrae Pitelka. Noted
many ~~large~~ grass plants which Pitelka mentions
in his paper. Will stop and hunt for Xenospiza on
way down to Acapulco. Region around La Cima
formed quite a bit, but some patches of forest still
present on some of the hill tops. A rather flat
expanse at the summit, so that it is difficult
to tell exactly where the true summit point is.
Will inquire about location of La Cima.

Drove on into Mexico City. Embassy postal desk
closed Saturdays & Sundays, so decided to head
for a camp spot somewhere west of Toluca,
Mexico, finally camping at ——

Lengua de Vaca, 9500 ft., Mexico, Mexico
Set up tent just off road about ¼ mile east of "Lengua de
Vaca" sign in stead of fire. Went hunting for about
a hour - no signs of wrens. Should get wrens (C. megalopterus)
here since there are 10 October skins from here in the
Moore Collections. A good forest of fir with not much
brush understory. Country very hilly so that hunting

August 16 Lengua de Vaca, 9500 ft., Mexico, Mexico
in hard work. Some cornfields in the lower parts of some of the longer valleys. Apparently some lumbering in recent years, but still a comparatively good stand of original forests. Pines not common here, although a few present. Pines more common a little lower down from here. Noted a pair of Colaptes cafer, a large thrush (Turdus sp.?), and heard Steller jay. Returned to camp around 7:00 P.M. Very cold tonight, much more so than at 15 mi. N Cuernavaca.

August 17 Hunting from 7:00 to 9:00. No wrens seen or heard (may have heard one, but doubtful). Took three Cyanocitta stelleri, and a Xiphorhynchus flavigaster. Noted large flocks of Chickadees feeding in firs. Flushed some sort of goatsucker on a brushy slope beneath widely spaced firs while retrieving a Steller jay which I had shot. Flushed it twice more, but unable to get a shot. - Brown colored, about size of a Texas Night Hawk (C. acutipennis) but darker. Acted like a poor-will, i.e. fluttered "moth-like" and lit on ground about 15 feet away. Also noted Basileuterus belli (in pairs) foraging near a dead fir and over several ~~to~~ dead tree trunks in a draw near camp. Again impressed by their "wren-like" notes and behavior.

August 18 Lengua de Vaca, 9500 ft. to Tuxpan, 5200 ft, Michoacan, Mexico. Moved camp in afternoon. Arrived in Tuxpan around 4:00 P.M. Stayed at "Quinta Mitzi" Motor Court (20 pesos) which is located along highway about 1 miles east of the town of Tuxpan. Hunted in heavy rain along the Rio Tuxpan. Riparian vegetation narrowly restricted to stream side. A tree much like if not actually the box-elder. Many herbaceous species including fields of Cosmos. Birds noted include Sporophila torqueola, a small Icterus (2 collected Aug. 18), unidentified small sparrow (specimen taken, # 1309.), one Thryomanes bewicki in tree near native hut, Vermilion flycatcher (common on barb-wired fences and around buildings), Myiozetetes similis (in trees in farm-house yard., Melanotis caerulescens (apparently fairly common in thick riparian vegetation), Cassidix mexicanus, Guiraca caerula (specimen taken Aug. 18 ♀ ad.), Spinus psaltria (common in fields), Volatinia jacarina (common in fields & flowers), black vultures, turkey vultures, and English sparrows (flocking in trees in the plaza of Tuxpan in the evening; hundreds). No Campylorhynchus wrens seen. Situation ecologically rather similar to that at Rio Metzititlan, Hidalgo, but not nearly as many ixtlebees present along stream. Also riparian vegetation not extending back from river more than 15-20 feet. Many of same species found at Rio Metzititlan are present here, so ecological situations seemingly are rather similar.

August 18 Tuxpan, 5200 ft., Michoacan, Mexico
Hunted two hours in early morning along the Rio Tuxpan, noting same birds as yesterday. No cactus wrens seen or heard. Returned to Motor Court around 9:00 A.M., packed our gear, and headed back long road to Mexico City. Left rear tire went down soon after we left Tuxpan, so a stop while I changed the tire. Arrived in Mexico City at 5:00 P.M. Stayed the night at Hotel Polanco. Mexico City, D.F., Mexico

August 19 Letters from Dr. Miller and National Science Foundation regarding August fellowship check, which has been lost somewhere between Washington, D.C and Berkeley California. Nat. Sci. Foundation checking on the matter. Dr. Miller enclosed a personal check for $100.00 as a loan to tide us over until the check from the Nat. Sci. Foundation is located. (We were down to our last peso and owed 20 pesos at the hotel). Left Mexico City at about 4:00 P.M (after having tire fixed — tube badly cut by locked rim — bought new tube; 42.00 pesos). Near Cuernavaca, Morelos the right rear tire went down, so we stopped while I put on the spare). Purchased another new tube in Cuernavaca (42 pesos). Stayed in Cuernavaca the night at a Mexican Motor Court (20 pesos).

August 20 Cuernavaca, Morelos to Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico.
Highway in very bad shape most of the distance. Averaged only about 30 mph for the trip. Made a

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Aug. 20, 1952

8 mi. S Mexcala, 3000 ft., Guerrero, Mexico

View from Acapulco highway, showing thorn-scrub (mesquite (?), etc.) vegetation which covers the hills in this region. Arid Upper Tropical Zone

Aug. 20, 1952

8 mi. S Mexcala, 3000 ft., Guerrero, Mexico

View from highway (extreme lower left corner) of heavily vegetated hills. Mesquite (?), and cacti present, along with many thorny shrubs and small trees.

August 20 Cuernavaca, Morelos to Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico.

two hour stop near Mexcala, Guerrero in desert area (Arid Upper Tropical Zone?) to collect melaids. Got 4 or 5 species in one place. Searched for ~~cactus~~ cactus wrens (C. jocosus) for short while. Heard one (C. jocosus ??) or C. humilis but unable to locate. [Saw a 7 also mexicanus near Saracoyuca, Guerrero]. Near Mexcala noted a white-winged dove and several parakeets (sp.?). Birds very rare here. Noted a flock of sparrows in mesquite bushes — like a Zonotrichia, but lighter brown dorsally than Z. leucophrys and black & white head markings much more bold and distinct. Notes rather wren-like. Saw many S. inca. Made a short stop 8 mi. S Mexcala, 3000 ft, Guerrero where I hunted about 20 minutes for wrens. (There are 7 June skins of C. humilis in the Moore Collection from 7 mi. S Mexcala.) Saw no wrens - Took 2 photographs of the area. Noted here white-winged dove, (Aimophila acuminata) Centurus aurifrons, and parakeets (sp.?). — Continued along highway, noting ravens (sp) at Zumpango.

Stopped at Chilpancingo and located Wilmot W. Brown at the Hotel Mexico. Talked with him for two hours. He said cactus wrens are uncommon around Chilpancingo, but "abundant" at Pie de la Cuesta". He has a collection of ± 2000 skins of Guerrero birds which he is trying to sell.

August 20 Chilpancingo, Guerrero, Mexico

W. W. Brown showed me several skins which he had made. All were wrapped in cotton or in thread and placed in a metal half-cylinder. [◡]. He uses a large hair-pin-like clip to keep the tail spread. Also ties the wings very tightly together. Brown is thinking of going to Los Angeles to stay with a sister there, and may ride back with us when we return from Pie de la Cuesta.

Left Chilpancingo at 5:00 and continued to Acapulco. Road torn up the entire distance. Several ~~wood~~ stops while road was cleared of rocks and soil which had fallen from the cliffs. Rain falling most of the time. Noted many bats flying near and over the road all along the way after sunset (at about 7:00 P.M). - Arrived in Acapulco at 9:30 P.M. after a very tough drive. Drove to Pie de la Cuesta, 8 mi. W Acapulco (good paved highway) and rented a bungalow at ~~Tres~~ Roca Costa (10 pesos per day). Too dark to see much of the country here tonight - but beach is very nearby. Breakers sound loud and close. Several small gekkos crawling on the cream-colored cement walls of our bungalow. Numerous crabs of many different sizes crawling over the sand. Retired at 11:00.

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Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico

August 21 Up at 6:30, after good sleep. Slightly cloudy. We are located on a narrow strip of land between a laguna and the ocean. Our bungalow is about 100 yds from the water on either side. I believe the laguna is the Laguna Coyuca.

Pie de la Cuenta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico

August 21 Hunted for two hours in the palms and mangroves surrounding the tip of the laguna. Birds abundant. Noted the following species: (see species accounts also)

Grebe (sp.?) - 2 individuals in laguna; small, about size of pied-bill grebe, possibly longer necked; diving.

Brown pelican - lone bird on laguna, near shore; dead bird at edge of laguna; 2 flying along the beach just above the breakers.

- Cormorant (P. olivaceus?) - one in laguna, swimming very low in water near shore. Not P. auritus I am certain.
- Butorides virescens - several in mangroves along edge of laguna. Many chicken-like calls. Hard to get a good look, since they hide in the vegetation. I am not absolutely certain of this identification, so will attempt to get specimens (Yes, as hoped)
- Mycteria americana - shot one from top of mangrove tree - only individual seen.
- Coragyps atratus - common; perching at tops of palms.
- Cathartes aura? - few.?
- Jacana spinosa - 4 feeding in bogs at edge of laguna.
- Tern sp.? - one small tern (about size of S. fuscundo; but apparently slimmer) flying far out over laguna.

Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico.

August 21 - Scardafella inca - few seen in pairs in bushes in drier places near the laguna. Not common.

- pigeon sp. = Leptotila verreauxi - several large pigeons with truncate tails - very wild. In palms and also mangroves.
- Crotophaga sulcirostris - common in bushes beneath palms, especially in drier places where cows are grazing.
- Chordeiles acutipennis - flushed one bird (an immature, ♂ heliana) in grassy place near bog.
- Nyctidromus albicollis - one flying over thorny bushes (mesquite-like) in grassy area.
- hummingbird sp.? - fair sized bird; mostly blue in color. One seen.
- Chloroceryle americana - two birds flying along edge of laguna.
- Centurus sp. - several on trunks of palms. Need specimens for identification. Look a little different than aurifrons? = chrysogenys
- Calocitta (formosa ♀ OK.) - one taken in large, thorny bush; only one seen.
- Cissalopha san-blasiana - common, especially in mangroves in small groups.
- Campylorhynchus z. humilis - abundant in many types of vegetation. (see specie account.)
- Cassidix mexicanus - very common.
- Agelaius phoeniceus - several, in pairs - Not common.

Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico

August 21 - Saltator (coerulescens RKS) - immature obtained; none others noted.

Oriole? - large, about size of robin; yellow tail; yellow markings in otherwise blackish wings. - Several in pairs. [= Cassiculus melanicterus RKS Aug. 24]

- Turdus rufo-palliatus - juvenile taken; several others seen.

Returned to bungalow at ±10:30 and prepared specimens. A Mexican boy took the body of the Myiotera americana and disposed of it in the laguna before I had a chance to sex it. Mexican name is "Pico Pando" according to natives here; reportedly very good eating.

At sunset, the gekkos appeared on the walls. Collected 9 specimens with the help of two Mexican boys. Also collected a jar of crabs, preserving them in 20:1 formalin.

Slight rain began around 9:00. Set out with Mexican boy and his father to find caprimulgids. Drove about 5 kilometers west along highway, then turned off to the right on a dirt road. Drove along for about 2 kilometers (slightly less). Grassy fields, dotted with large thorny bushes. Using flash light was unable to locate about 5 Nyctidromus albicollis. Shot two, one an adult, the other an immature; both on ground. Several flew when light fell upon them, but as a rule these birds remained

Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico

August 21 motionless and were easily approached. Shot both birds with 16 gauge half-load. Also shot two medium-sized rabbits which the Mexicans took home to eat. Many rabbits seen. Mexicans report both N. alticollis and rabbits to be "common" here. Also reported owls as being "common" around Pie de la Cuesta, especially at the "monte, about 1 kilometer" north of our bungalow" (= about 2 miles).

Returned home (= bungalow) at 11.00. Very tired.

August 22 Hunted in morning over same areas as yesterday. Shot six C. r. humilis; observed many others; located a nest. Additional birds noted today are:

- Cataptrophorus semipalmatus. single bird passed overhead along the beach. Had very good look at the bird, noting white in wings.

Casmerodius albus - one flying over laguna.

Falcon sp.? - about size of F. mexicanus, but lighter in color.

- Empidonax sp. (specimen taken). = traillii
- Dryocopus lineatus - 2 pairs in palms and mangroves.
- Dichromanassa rufescens? - one wading in shallow pond near highway. Couldn't shoot because of houses nearby. I am not too familiar with this species; possibly could have been Florida coerula ??? Will try to get certain identification. Collected one lizard.

Skinned 10 specimens in afternoon. - Also packed specimens in wooden box for trip home (California)

Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico

August 22 and checked formalin specimens. Small bat flying in front of our bungalow at 8:00 P.M. Writing notes until 11:00 P.M. (The price per day of our bungalow reduced to 8 pesos after some bickering with the senorita who runs the place.)

August 23 Hunted from 8:00 until 11:00 over same area as yesterday. Noted the following birds: (* indicates specimen taken)

* Butorides virescens - 2 juveniles (?) collected at edge of mangroves.

brown pelican

cormorant (sp.?) - 3 flying over laguna.

Mycteria americana - 5

Coragyps atratus - 42 circling in flock.

* Jacana spinosa

Scardafella inca

large pigeon (sp.?) - several

Crotophaga sulcirostris

Chordeiles acutipennis / Dryocopus lineatus (?)

* Centurus sp.? - one taken; 5 others seen. = Chrysogenys

Caloicitta (formosa O.K. X) -

Cissolopha san-blasiana

* Pitangus sulphuratus - common

* Myiozetetes similis

Empidonax sp.?

* Campylorhynchus humilis

* Turdus sp.? - common = rufo-pallidus

* Xiphorhynchus (flori gosteri O.K. X) -

Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico

August 23 * Icterus sp? - juvenile male taken. Small species = Icterus spurius
Agelaius phoeniceus
Cassidix mexicanus
Also two other species of Icterus present, both large. One is I. gularis?

yes! If the wood-creeper I took today is X. flammigaster, I must have misidentified the other wood-creeper which I took in the highlands around Mexico City.

Also collected 2 small lizards on sand near mangroves, and two large lizards in the mangroves. The latter species enters the water - swimming by violently swinging the tail to & fro — actually stands upright with only the tail in the water as it swims!

Returned to bungalow at 11:30. Preparing specimens until 7:00 P.M. Noted a few gekkos out on walls before dark today, so apparently they are partially diurnal.

August 24 Shot a cormorant at 8:00 A.M. which was flying over the laguna. Hired a flat-bottomed row-boat to retrieve the bird, which had landed out in the laguna. Proved to be an adult ♀ Phalacrocorax olivaceus. Prepared it as a skeleton. Took a shot at a small tern, but missed. - Continued in boat along edge of laguna. An Anhinga anhinga sitting in mangrove tree at water's edge. Shot at it with half-load (no large shells with me at the time) but failed to injure it; it circled over the laguna and back. Took another shot but no luck. Later in the day I

Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico

August 24 saw an Anhinga flying along the edge of the laguna; may well have been some individual. Also noted a Fregata magnificans flying eastward high over the laguna. White breast patch visible = ♀?. Noted many Butorides virescens in mangroves. Also a blue, colored heron the size of a black-crowned night heron. — Several seen in mangroves. Brown pelican (one) on laguna. Coragyps atratus common. Jacana spinosa in groups of 2-4 birds in marshy areas back from the laguna. Three Casmerodius albus in mangroves. Also a small egret - all white - with them - looks like E. thula. One Dichromanassa rufescens working in pond near highway in same place in which I noted one August 22. There are several species of doves and/or pigeons here - one small and another about size of C. livia. All very wild and difficult to stalk. Noted one Chloroceryle americana. In addition to the above, the following species were noted today:

Crotophaga sulcirostris, Centurus sp., Cinclopha san-blasiana (one shot), Campylorhynchus humilis (9 specimens obtained), Carinidix mexicanus, Agelaius phoeniceus (several seen), one ♂ ad. obtained), Turdus sp., Pitangus sulphuratus, Myiozetetes similis (a pair seen), Empidonax sp.?, Xiphorhynchus flavigaster (2 seen), Icterus (gularis?), Cassiculus melanicterus (a pair obtained — this species is one of my large orioles mentioned on page 48).

Pie de la Cuesta, 20 Mi., Guerrero, Mexico.

August 24 Platypsaris aglaiae {(ad. ♂ taken in thick mangroves), (specimen made up as a skeleton)
Phileterus fasciatus (one taken from flock of nine),
Sporophila minuta (one taken, others seen in thorn-scrub). In addition, I noted one large species of Myiarchus in the mangroves. Also a swallow — (Petrochelidon?) sp. flying over mangroves. Noted small black birds in thorn scrub = Volatinia jacarina (—OK. Aug. 26)?. Took a small snake and a large lizard in the mangroves. Several (4-5) sandpipers seen.

Returned to bungalow at 1:00. Have slight sinus trouble today; rather sick.

August 25 Writing field notes in the morning. At 1:00, left for trip to "Montosa Island" in small outboard motor boat. Island is located in the laguna about 10 miles (one hour ride in boat) from the eastern most edge (= near our bungalow.) It is about 300 yards from shore. Island itself is roughly 500 × 200 yds. Rather hilly. A Mexican family lives there. Fisherman fishing nearby at the mouth of a river stop there for the night. Rather heavily vegetated with a variety of trees (no mangroves) and herbaceous plants. Many large boulders on one end near the water. Another smaller island lies to the north-east of this larger island (about a mile from it). Counted eight trees (low, dense) on this small island. The owner of the boat remarked that birds (pelicans) roost on these islands at night, coming to them at about 6:00 P.M.

August 25 "Montosa Island", sea level - 30 ft., laguna Coyuca, Guerrero, Mexico.

Noted the following animals in one hour hunt:

Pelecanus occidentalis - 2 about the shore of the island - Many others in the laguna between Pie de la Cuesta and the island. Fishing singly.

(Phalacrocorax olivaceus - about 5 seen in laguna)

Casmerodius albus - one in marshy area at western end of island.

Coragyps atratus - 2 perched in tree on hill - Very reluctant to fly.

Jacana spinosa - 2

Actitis macularia - 10-15 along beach, on rocks. Specimen obtained (not prepared, however).

Charadrius nigrer (OK) - Common in laguna and about the shore of the island. One taken.

Scardafella inca - rather numerous.

Pigeon sp. - 3 seen. Pointed tails - small.

Crotophaga sulcirostris - Common.

Chloroceryle americana - 1

Myiarchus sp - rather common.

Pitangus sulphuratus - Common.

Stelgidopteryx sp. - No recurved hooklets on primaries. May be young S. ruficollis, or could be S. ridgwayi. I don't know the range nor characters of the latter. Common in large flocks - also separately - Appeared to be resident. One specimen taken.

August 25 "Montosa Island", sea level - 30 ft., Laguna Coyuca, Guerrero, Mexico.

Campylorhynchus humilis - common - singing!.
Turdus sp. - Common. = rufo-palliatus Same species as on mainland.
Cassiculus melanicterus - fairly common.
Icterus spurius - In large flocks. One specimen taken.
Cowbird (=?) - large flock - one taken. = T. aeneus
Cassidix mexicanus - common

Collected three lizards (small) on rocks at shore.
Saw 2 lizards about 15 inches in total length; Heavily built. Very wary, slipping into holes between large boulders as I approached.

Returned to bungalow at 4:00 P.M. Continued writing field notes. Prepared six specimens of birds.

August 26 Hunting until 11:30. New birds for the area include
Aratinga canicularis - flock of ±100; 4 taken.
Amazilia rutilauda acuminata - one taken; 3 others seen.
Icterus sp.? - one taken; longer than specimen of Icterus taken August 23. = Icterus pustulatus.

Noted a single magpie-jay (saw and took one Aug. 21)
Collected an Empidonax traillii, a Cassiculus melanicterus and 4 C. humilis. Skinned 13 birds today.
Identified Volatinia jacarina by shooting one (not prepared). Quite common in thorn-scrub along the lower foothills (at least) and in drier fields and open areas.

Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico.

August 27 Took an adult ♂ (~~Dichromanassa rufescens~~ Florida caerulea) which I made into a skeleton. Also collected a Columbigallina talpacoti ♀ - rather common; seen during past few days. Two Trogon citreolus seen; one obtained. Yellow warblers quite numerous in trees in pasture; collected one. Shot a cardinal in tree in pasture; saw one other. Flushed a Barred quail in pasture. Took two C. humilis and 2 lizards. Noted two Hydranassa tricolor standing in pond near the road. White winged doves (pair) noted in tree in pasture.

August 28 Hunted along road to Coyuca just west of Pie de la Cuesta. Noted and/or collected the following species.

Coragyps atratus - common.

Philortyx fasciatus - one flushed.

Jacana spinosa - 4 seen in boggy area.

Scardafella inca - common

Columbigallina perhaps ♀ less common the S. inca; several seen: Habits similar to S. inca.

Zenaida asiatica? - one seen.

Leptotila verreauxi - one shot but too badly damaged for a specimen. This is the "pigeon" I have observed here several times in the past.

Aratinga canicularis - flock of ±75 in trees near stand of palms. Very close to location where I observed them a few days ago.

Crotophaga sulcirostris - abundant. Noted some

Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico.

Aug. 28 young apparently just out of nest.

hummingbird sp. - Very small - 2 seen.

Trogon citreolus - two together in tree in shady spot above standing water. Later one juvenile near their same spot.

Centurus (Chrysoglenes?) - several on palms.

Pitangus sulphuratus - Many.

Myiarchus - common.

Myiozetetes similis - common.

Empidonax - several.

Calocitta formosa - 3 seen; 1 taken.

Campylorhynchus humilis - 10 collected.

Turdus (rufo-palliatus?)

Dendroica petechia - several noted in trees.

Cassiculus melanicterus

Cassidix mexicanus → Icterus pustulatus.
→ Icterus spurius - 2 in short palms.
{medium sized species; common as collected

Agelaius phoeniceus - not common.

Tangavius aeneus - flock of at least 100
2 collected.

Saltator coerulescens - 3 seen; 1 taken.

Sporophila minuta - several seen.

Volatinia jacarina

Arremophila ~~ruficauda~~ ~~dominicensis~~ - about 5 seen, including one juvenile.

R. K. Selander,
1952

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Aug. 29, 1952

Rio Aguacatillo, 900 ft.; 11 mi. N Acapulco, Guerrero, Mexico.

View of river from Acapulco highway. Habitat of Camptorhynchus humilis.

Aug. 29 Rio Aquacatillo, 900 ft., 11 mi. N (= NE) Acapulco, Guerrero, Mexico.

Drove along Acapulco - Mexico City highway to its first (= only?) crossing of the Rio Aquacatillo. A rather broad, very shallow river (30-40 yds wide). Vegetation along river not unlike that along coast at Pie de la Cuesta. Coconut palms planted in fields along the river. Also some broad-leafed trees of large size and lush undergrowth. W.D. Dorris reported C. jocosus from here, but I saw none in a short hunt along the edge of the river. Did find a band of C. humilis foraging rather high in a large tree partly overhanging the river bank. Collected 2 juveniles. I would be surprised if C. jocosus occurred along the river as the vegetation is very similar to that of lower elevations where C. humilis occurs. However, C. jocosus may inhabit the "monte" surround the river - consists of dense thorny trees (up to 30 feet) and vines.

Returned to Pie de la Cuesta at 10:00, noting a Piaya cayana along the road in the "monte" vegetation.

In the late afternoon we took a ride along the highway to Coyuca. The lowland vegetation of palm groves and fence-rows continues for miles. Much of the "monte" vegetation of the foothills has been replaced with corn and other crops, although patches persist on many hill tops.

august 29 Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico.
I do not believe that C. semipalmata occurs in the "monte" but will check with Dr. Stoner on this. Noted a single Megaceryle torquata and several white-winged doves. Also saw 3 willets flying south along the crest of the breakers along the beach. No nighthawks seen, although we were out until dusk.

Following is a complete list of species observed during our stay at Pie de la Cuesta, Aug. 21 - Aug. 28; including those seen at "Montosa" Island in the laguna. My hunting was confined exclusively to the lowlands, with no visits to the foothill vegetation (ie. the "monte").

Grebe sp. (2 on Aug. 21)
Pelecanus occidentalis
Phalacrocorax olivaceus
Anhinga anhinga
Fregata magnificans
Butorides virescens
Dichromanassa rufescens
Casmerodius albus
Egret sp.
Heron sp.
Hydranassa tricolor
Mycteria americana
(Ajaia ajaja??)

R.K. Selander,
1952

Aug. 29 Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico.

Coragyps atratus
Cathartes aura
Falcon sp.
Phlarty x fasciatus (specimen)
Jacana spinosa (specimen)
Cat optrophorus semipalmatus
Sandpiper sp.
Actitis macularia
Chlidonas nigra / specimen (Probably another species also)
Scardafella inca
Leptotila verreauxi
Zenaida asiatica
Columbigallina talpacoti (specimen)
Dove sp.
Crotophaga sulcirostris
Chordeiles acutipennis
Nyctidromus albicollis (specimen)
Aratinga canicularis (specimens)
Piaya cayana
Hummingbird spp. (probably at least two species)
Chloroceryle americana
Megaceryle torquata
Trogon citreolus (specimen)
Centurus chrysogenys (specimen)
Dryocopus lineatus
Xiphorhynchus (flavigaster ?) - (specimen)
Platyspaiza aglaiae - (specimen)

R. K. Selander,
1952

Aug. 29 Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico.

Pitangus sulphuratus (specimen)
Myiarchus sp.
Myiozetetes similis (formalin specimen)
Empidonax traillii (specimen)
Stelgidopteryx (ruficollis?) (specimen)
Calocitta formosa (specimens)
Cissalopha san-blasiana (specimens)
Turdus rufo-palliatus (specimen)
Cassiculus melanicterus (specimens)
Tangavius aeneus (spec.)
Cassidix mexicanus
{ Icterus spurius (spec.)
{ Icterus spurius (very small; specimens).
Icterus pustulus (specimens).
(Icterus gularis?)
Agelaius phoeniceus (spec.)
Saltator coerulescens (specimens)
~~Guiraca caerulea~~
Sporophila minuta (spec.)
Volatinia jacarina (spec.)
Aimophila ruficauda ~~aestivalis~~ (spec.)
Compsothlypis pitiayumi (spec.)

Aug. 30 Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico to Mexcala, 1600 ft, Guerrero, Mexico.

Selander, 1952

Aug. 29, 1952

Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico. – Looking NE at edge of small pond adjacent to the Laguna Coyuca. Much of my collecting was done in the area just beyond the pond (= central portion of the picture).

Aug. 29, 1952

Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico. – Typical habitat of Camptorhynchus humilis near laguna Coyuca. These birds were abundant in the trees at the edge of the pasture (foreground) and also ranged into the coconut palms. Much of my collecting was accomplished in this stand of vegetation.

R. K. Selander,
1952

Aug. 29, 1952

Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico. Typical habitat of C. humilis. A family group frequented the tree shown in the center of the picture. Thorn-scrub "monte" on mountain in background.

Aug. 29, 1952

Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft.; Guerrero, Mexico. — Some row of trees as shown above, from a different angle. Favored habitat of C. humilis. Arrow indicates general location of a nest; presumably that of C. humilis.

K. Selander,
1952

Aug. 29, 1952

Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico

Close-up of portion of tree indicated by arrow in previous photograph. A nest, presumably belonging of a family group of C. humilis which frequented this immediate area, was located in this tree at about the level indicated by the arrow on the left margin, but is not readily visible in this photograph. Note the numerous vines throughout the tree.

1350 - See Goldman

Aug. 30 Mexcala, 1600 ft., Guerrero, Mexico.
Stopped for the night just off the highway. Vegetation desert typer; candelabra cactus, mesquite common; also many low herbaceous plants including a species of morning glory = probably Arid Upper Tropical Zone. Tried collecting meloids at light but none came in; very few insects of any kinds came to light. This is surprising since we had collected 5 kinds of meloids here in the afternoon of August 20.

Aug. 31 Woke at 6:00. Rather wet because of slight fog hanging along the hillsides. Meloids began crawling up on the vegetation (mostly low herbs) shortly after day-break. Collected good series of several species. Spent about 2 hours collecting insects. Zenaidura doves heard calling and a few other unidentified bird calls heard. (Have photographs).

We then continued along the highway, making a short stop 5 mi. NNE Mexcala, 2000 ft., Guerrero where I collected a small lizard which was crawling up the stem of a herb about 2 feet in height (specimen # 1434). Ecological situation is similar to that at Mexcala. This desert type extends from just east of Chilpancingo nearly to Taxco, being best developed at Mexcala. C. brunneicapillus may occur somewhere near Mexcala - worth investigating next year. C. hemiles has been taken south of Mexcala, presumably along the river, however, I doubt that hemiles occurs in the cactus - mesquite formation.

13 mi. S Cuernavaca, 4500 ft., Morelos, Mexico

Aug. 31 We made a half-hour stop here along the highway for the purpose of collecting meloids. I hunted through a grassy area dotted with mesquite (?) and small cacti (no more than 2 feet in height). Lizards were abundant on the grass, especially around the bases of the bushes. Obtained 6 specimens, all of which have a bright greenish dorsum, matching in shade the color of the grass.

Aug. 31 Cuernavaca highway, 8700 ft., near La Cima, Distrito Federal, Mexico.

Arrived here at 5:00 P.M. and hunted until 7:00 from the highway over towards La Cima. There is no way of getting to La Cima in a car from the highway here, although there is a direct trail leading from the highway towards La Cima (at least in the direction which the town should be, according to a small sign — "LA CIMA", which is located along the highway at the point where we stopped.

I hunted through a depression between two gently sloping hills. The depression is heavily vegetated with "bunched-grass" which ~~occurs~~ grows to a height of 2 to 3 feet. The clumps of grass are closely spaced, often touching. Moss occurs as a mat beneath the grass. In several places black rock breaks through the soil. Rocks often covered with moss or lichens. There must be considerable moisture in the depression

Aug. 31 Cuernavaca highway, 8700 ft., near La Cima, Distrito Federal, Mexico.

although there does not appear to be a permanent stream. Water may seep up from around the rocks, or there may be a sub-surface basin. In any case I noted several small standing pools of water in the bottom of the depression. In some spots the combination of grass and standing water create a situation very much like a small patch of marsh. — On the slopes of the hills or rises, a medium sized pine occurs in pure stands (3 needles; needles about 4-5 inches in length). [Home photograph]. — I believe that the bunchel-grass is not of wide distribution in this immediate area. This particular patch of it is rather peculiar, inasmuch as I did not see a like situation in driving from Cuernavaca to Mexico City.

The most conspicuous bird was Oriturus superciliosus, which occurred in scattered bands throughout the bunchel-cactus. When flushed or disturbed they often flew to the nearby pines. Several Junco phaeonotus foraging in the bunchel grass. No Xenospiza seen; no signs of any small sparrows other than Junco. — After hunting for 1½ hours through the bunchel grass, I hunted along the lower edge of the pine forest. Here I encountered a mixed flock of Sitta pygmaea, Parus sclateri, and Basileuterus rivaceus foraging in a pine. Collected 2 Sitta pygmaea

Aug. 31 Cuernavaca Highway, 8700 ft., near La Cima, Distrito Federal, Mexico.
and 2 Pseudodromus olivaceus; also took an Oxitrurus (not saved). Noted a hawk which I believe was Ciarus cyaneus flying over the bunchel-grass. Manner of flight certainly that of a harrier. Also got good look at white rump-patch.

We then continued on to Mexico City, arriving at 8:30 P.M. Stayed at the Palacio Hotel.

Sept. 1 Mexico City, Distrito Federal, Mexico.
Embassy closed today, so will have to wait until tomorrow to pick up mail.

Sept. 2 One check (August) at Embassy. Ford truck greased, windows repaired, and wheels aligned.

Sept. 3 September check at Embassy. Wrote letters and then left Mexico City at 1:30 P.M. Drove directly to Chester Lamb's at Irapuato, Guanajuato, arriving there at 10:00 P.M. Stayed at Lambs for the night.

Sept. 4 (Irapuato) Gave Lamb 200 additional empty 38 shells (making total of 330). He gave me 2 Calcutta as gift to Dr. Miller. Also, Lamb is sending 3 boxes of birds (±500 skins) over the border with me. These are to be sent parcel-post to the Moore Lab. Ornithology, Los Angeles. Picked up Dr. Miller's shotgun which I will return to the museum. Lamb collected 2 (adult & juvenile) C. jocosus at Matamoras in the latter part of August.

R.K. Selander,
1952

62 b

Aug. 31, 1952

Cuernavaca highway, 8700 ft., near La Cima, Distrito Federal, Mexico.

View from highway southward toward La Cima. Pure pine forest on hill at right and in background. Dense stand of bunch-grass in foreground and in lowland in central portion of picture. Sitta pygmaea found in pines here. Oritreurus superciliosus abundant in bunch-grass and along edge of pine forest.

K. Selander,
1952

62c

Sept. 4, 1952

Chester Lamb's home at 69 Escobeda Street, Irapuato, Guanajuato, Mexico. Mrs. Lamb, Mr. Lamb, three of Lamb's children, and myself.

Sept. 4. Irapuato, Guanajuato to 16 mi. SE Lagos de Moreno, 6700 ft., Jalisco, Mexico.
Left Irapuato at 2:15 and drove to the above locality where I collected 2 C. brunneicapillus and an adult ♂ Pipilo fuscus (in formalin # 1447). Also got one black melvid. After hunting for about an hour, we continued along, making camp at a point —

3 mi. SE Zacatecas, ±8000 ft., Zacatecas, Mexico.
Camped at 9:00 just off highway in stand of mesquite. Undercover of grass grazed heavily. Noted numerous Peromyscus running about under mesquite bushes. Heard a killdeer (Charadrius vociferus) calling as it passed over at 11:00 P.M. No insects to speak of coming to light. Rather cold here. Sky clear; Moon full. Skinned one C. brunneicapillus and put another and a Pipilo fuscus in formalin.

Sept. 5 8 mi. SE Zacatecas, ±8000 ft., Zacatecas. to Rio Mezquital, 6850 ft., 12 mi. NE Durango, Durango, Mexico.
Before breaking camp at 8 mi. SE Zacatecas, I hunted about ½ hour in the mesquite and tuna cactus (see photo). Collected one juvenile Cactus wren (C. brunneicapillus) and two Toxostoma curvirostre. Toxostoma rather common here in tuna cactus and mesquite. Heard a few other cactus wrens giving "Caw" call. Colaptes cafer heard calling. Pipilo fuscus — 4 seen in mesquite near our camp. Mexican goldfinch quite common. Mocking birds present in small numbers.

R.K. Selander,
1952

63h

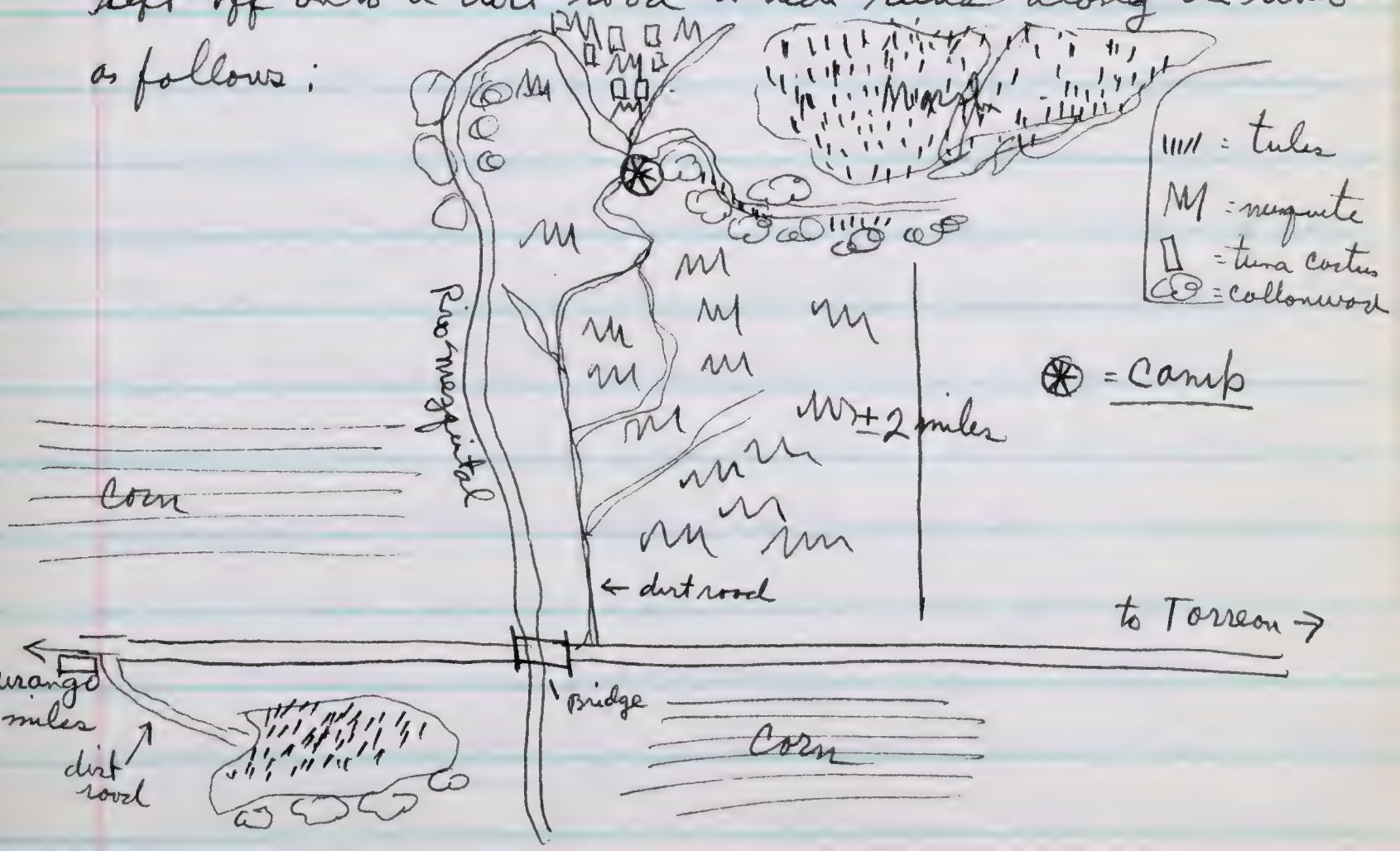
Sept. 5, 1952

3 mi. SE Zacatecas, 8000 ft., Zacatecas, Mexico

Tuna cactus and mesquite near camp. Grass undercover grazed to ½ inch length. Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus and Toxostoma curvirostre frequented this association. Pipilo fuscus present also; mainly in mesquite.

Sept. 5 8 mi. SE Zacatecas, 8000 ft., Zacatecas, Mexico. Broke camp around 9:00; continued northward. Made a short stop 17 mi. SE Sombrerete, 7700 ft., Zacatecas where three Callipepla squamata were crossing the highway in an area of widely spaced, scrub mesquite. Collected one. Also took a lone C. brunneicapillus in mesquite. Continued on without event to

Rio Mezquital, 6850 ft., 12 mi. NE Durango, Durango, Mexico. — Hunted for one hour in small tule marsh near the highway just before you cross the bridge over the Rio Mezquital on your way to Torreon. Extent of marsh perhaps 50 x 25 yds. No marsh wrens seen or heard and no nests seen. Noted yellow warblers commonly in trees near marsh. Meadowlarks seen also, one Butorides virescens flew from edge of tules. — We then moved on over the bridge and turned to the left off onto a dirt road which runs along the river as follows:



Sept. 5 Rio Mezquital, 6850 ft., 12 mi. NE Durango, Durango, Mexico
Drove about 2 miles to point where dirt road makes a ford across the river. Made camp along river under cottonwoods. Across the river there is a large tule marsh covering at least $\frac{1}{2}$ square mile. Hunted through this for 1½ hours. No indications of wrens. Saw several mallards [anas diazi] (took one for the pot), about 10 cinnamon teal, ± 15 killdeers, 3 solitary sandpipers (one taken along the river). Returned to camp and then hunted along the river in cottonwoods, taking a Tyrannus sp. (preserved in formalin), one Chondestes grammacus (in formalin). Saw several Chipping sparrows, a small group of blue grosbeaks, 5 yellow warblers, 2 brown towhees (in tuna cactus and brush near cottonwoods), one green kingfisher, 2 sparrow hawks, several white-fronted doves, numerous Inca doves, few mourning doves, one black phoebe, 3 killdeers, 3 Audubon caracaras, one solitary sandpiper, one sharp-shinned hawk (?), Gila woodpecker (two seen - very large - in tuna cactus). Then hunted in mixed tuna cactus - mesquite association on the hillside just across the river. Vegetation very thick. Heard a cactus wren or two. Took two Toxostoma curvirostre in tuna cactus and mesquite. Their note is a liquid "swee - bee", sometimes given "swee - bee - bee" Sometimes more like "swee - beet". Call given repeatedly. These thrashers rather easily approached. Also took one Icterus in mesquite.
Skinned specimen at night. At about 9:00, I heard

K. Selander, 1952

Sept. 5, 1952

Rio Mezquital, 6850 ft., 12 mi. NE Durango, Durango, Mexico. - An Otus asio was collected September 5 (at night) in the cottonwood tree on the left.

Sept. 5, 1952

Rio Mezquital, 6850 ft., 12 mi. NE Durango, Durango, Mexico. Tuna cactus - mesquite association (very dense) Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus and Toxostoma curvirostre present in this vegetation.

Sept. 5 Rio Mezquital, 6850 ft., 12 mi. NE Durango, Durango, Mexico. a movement in the cotton wood above me. By use of the hand lantern I was able to locate an Otus asio (~~a~~ a ♂ I found out later) perched on a large branch of the tree about 25 feet above the ground. Collected this individual. Later, heard owls [of this species?] calling in trees about 50 yds down the river. Stopped calling at 11:00 or there abouts. At least two individuals were calling — one seemingly answering the other. - Weather mild with full moon and cloudless sky.

Sept. 6 Rio Mezquital, Durango to San Pedro River, 4000 ft., 25 mi. SE Chihuahua, Chihuahua, Mexico. Drove straight through arriving at San Pedro River about 8:00 P.M. Camped at some spot as we did on July 20, 1952. No water in river this time, however. — [In driving through Durango (northern portion) I noted a number of patches of junipers along the highway and fairly good stands on several mountains. This is probably habitat of Chordeiles minor henryi. It is rather significant that the soil and rocks in these areas has a decided rust cast. The general aspect of the mountains is rust in hue. This doubtless accounts for the tawny coloration of C. mi. ~~henryi~~, Populations of C. minor in Durango must be rather broken up in distribution. - Throughout northern Durango I could see little cactus from the highway - An area of widely scattered, low, dwarf

Sept. 6 San Pedro River, 4000 ft., 25 mi. SE Chihuahua, Chihuahua, Mex. desert plants, with many stretches of barren or near-barren soil. Seemingly, cactus wrens would be few and far between here. Thus there may be some real degree of isolation between populations in Chihuahua and southern Durango.]

Set out lamps for insects - took 3 kinds of meloids. Weather mild with full moon and cloudless sky. Saw two Callipepla squamata in field near the highway just as we left camp.

Sept. 7 San Pedro River, 4000 ft., 25 mi. SE Chihuahua, Chihuahua to Socorro, New Mexico. -

Passed through border inspection without incident. Mexican customs official looked into our suitcase briefly. American inspectors made no inspection after I gave them my letter of introduction from Dr. Miller. Stayed at motor court in Socorro, New Mexico for the night.

Sept. 8 Socorro, New Mexico to Kanab, Kane Co., Utah - Camped about one mile north of Kanab, just off the highway.

Sept. 9 Kanab, Kane Co., Utah to Salt Lake City, Utah. - Arrived in Salt Lake City at 2:00 P.M. At about 7:30 P.M. noted numerous Chordeiles minor flying low over the city in loose flocks. Apparently migration is getting underway in this region.

Sept. 10-14 Salt Lake City, Salt Lake Co., Utah

Sept. 15 Salt Lake City to Berkeley, California.

Sept. 16 Arrived at M.V.Z. at 5:30.

Species Accounts
(Birds)

Mexico : July, Aug., Sept., 1952
(July 16 - Sept. 16)

Robert K. Selander

[Species accounts for camps at Pié de la Cuesta, Gro., are complete]

R. K. Selander,
1952

Grebe - sp.?

August 21 Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico - 2 individuals in laguna. Small; about size of pied-billed grebe, possibly longer necked. Diving occasionally.

K. Selander,
1952

Pelecanus occidentalis

August 21 Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico. - One bird swimming on laguna near shore; dead bird at [redacted] edge of laguna; 2 flying along the crest of the breakers along the beach.

August 22 Few noted on laguna.

August 23 " " " "

August 24 One on laguna in same place as August 21.

August 26 - Three on laguna.

August 25 2 fishing in laguna

R. K. Selander,
1952

Phalacrocorax (olivaceus?.) = olivaceus

August 21 Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico. — Noted a cormorant (probably this species; definitely not P. auritus) swimming very low in water in the laguna.

August 23 3 flying low over the laguna.

August 24 Shot one today at 8:00 A.M. flying over laguna. Proved to be P. olivaceus; an adult female which I prepared as a skeleton. Eye (=iris) decidedly greenish. Not very fat.

August 26 One in laguna.

August 25 5 in laguna

R.K. Selander,
1952

Anhinga anhinga

August 24 Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico. — one bird perched on mangrove tree at edge of laguna. I approached to within 30 yds. in a boat and shot at it, but failed to injure it (had only half-loads with me at the time). It took off and circled out over the laguna and back. Took another shot at it but no luck. The bird finally flew to the east several hundred yds. and perched again in the top of a mangrove. — Later in the day (±12:00) I noted a bird of the species flying along the edge of the laguna near the spot where I encountered the one in the morning. — May have been same individual.

R. K. Selander,
1952

Fregata magnificens

August 24 Pie de la Cuesta, 20ft., Guerrero, Mexico. - Lone bird flying east high over the laguna at about 9:00 A.M. White breast clearly visible - this would indicate a female.

R. K. Selander,
1952

Casmerodius albus

Aug. 22 · Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico - one individual flying along edge of and out over the laguna.

Aug. 23 Several (5-10) noted at various times during the morning hunt in marshy area. Also perched on top of trees. Wild and difficult to approach with shot-gun range.

Aug. 24 Three in mangroves. Wary. Fly long distances over the laguna and along the water's edge when disturbed.

Aug. 25 "Montosa" Island", sea level, Laguna Coyuca, Guerrero, Mexico - one in area at western end of island.

Egret sp.

August 24 Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico. — Noted one small, all white egret in company with three Casmerodius albus flying over mangroves. Looked like Egretta thula, but did not get a look at the foot-color. May have been a immature Florida c aerulea.

R.K. Selander,
1952

Dichromanassa rufescens ♂ OK.

August 22 Pie de la Cuenta, 20ft., Guerrero, Mexico. - one heron (probably this species) wading in shallow pond near the highway by the laguna. Noted light basal portion of bill with dark tip. Some reddish cast to plumage. Bird long necked, thin billed. Not wary - but proximity of cars prevented my taking a shot.

August 24 Lone bird in same location as mentioned above. Apparently the same species if not the same individual. Will attempt to secure a specimen for positive identification.

August 27 Specimen taken in marshy area (i.e. grass, standing water). Identified as this species. Made up as skeleton.

K. Selander,
1952

Hydranassa tricolor

Aug. 27 Pie de la Cuesta, 20ft., Guerrero, Mexico. - Two standing in brackish, shallow pond near highway. Noted white bellies.

Butorides virescens

August 21 Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico. — Several seen in mangroves along edge of the laguna. Many harsh chicken-like calls and screams. Retreat in the mangroves when disturbed. Rather numerous as indicated by the number heard calling.

August 23 Took two specimens at ~~edge~~ of water in mangroves. Both appear to be juveniles. This species more common than supposed. Saw at least 15 today.

August 24 Noted at least 10 in mangroves - often in company with larger herons. Rather sedentary, retreating into mangroves rather than flying long distances when disturbed. Will answer imitations of their notes; - become very excited when imitation is given.

August 26 · About 5 in mangroves.

Heron sp.

August 24 Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico. — Several of these medium-sized, chunky heron in mangroves. Bill has proportions of that of the black-crowned night heron, yet plumage is blue. Top of head whitish with some brownish streaking. Some long plumes on back reaching to tail. Feet & legs yellowish. Plumage is apparently adult. Body-size same as black-crowned night heron.

Mycteria americana

August 21 Paso de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico. – Shot a juvenile (?) from top of mangrove tree near lagoon.

August 23 Flock of at least 5 perched in trees (about 20 feet in height) in marshy area. Allowed me to approach within 30 yds. before taking flight. A reddish, large wading bird with this flock may have been an Ajaia ajaia – but identification uncertain. Mexican name (locally at least) for M. americana is "Pico-Pando".

Aug. 26 Two disturbed (while feeding?) in small pond near road. Flew 100 yds or so (and continued feeding?).

R. K. Selander,
1952

Ajaia ajaja ?

August 23 Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico. — A reddish wading bird, probably of this species, perched in tree top with 5 Mycteria americana. As I have no binoculars I can not absolutely say sure of this identification, but bird was decidedly reddish. Flew off in company with M. americana after I had approached to within 30 yds.

R. K. Selander,
1952

Cathartes aura

August 21 Pie de la Cuesta, 20 M., Guerrero, Mexico. - 7 ew.
August 28 one seen at very close range. Definite identification.
Apparently rare in this area.

R.K. Selander,
1952

Coragyps atratus

August 21 Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico -- Common - perching in tops of palms.

August 23 42 circling together.

August 24 Common.

August 25 "Montosa" Island, sea level, Laguna Coyuca, Guerrero, Mexico - 2 perched in tree on hill. Very reluctant to fly.

Aug. 26 Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico. - Common.

Aug. 27 Common.

R. K. Selander,
1952

Falcon sp.

August 22 Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico -- one large (about size of F. mexicanus) falcon flew past me in stand of palm trees. Very light gray color all over, almost appearing white. Very heavily built, perhaps more so than F. mexicanus.

Philortyx fasciatus

August 24 Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico. - at about 1:00 P.M. I flushed a coney of 5-8 from the ground in a grassy area immediately adjacent to a small spring and several small ponds fed by the spring. Much grass and herbaceous plants of various species, and also several large broad-leafed trees in the area. The birds flew into a large tree (about 15 feet from flushing point) and became still. Shot one at close range with a half-load. The other did not fly, but apparently slipped off because I could not locate any others in the tree. I flushed a single bird nearby a short time later. It flew to the tree and perched in ~~plain view~~ a position where it was easily observed. I did not have my shot-gun loaded, and the bird flew before I could get loaded. Flew to the ground some distance away. - None others seen, although I hunted through the surrounding area for some time in hopes of getting other specimens. According to the Mexican Checklist, this is a mountain form - surprising to get them down here?

August 26 Single bird flushed near same spot as that in which I encountered the flock day before yesterday. Flew to hill covered with thorn brush, about 75 yds distant.

August 27 Flushed one individual along fence.

August 28 one flushed in meadow-like area.

Jacana spinosa

August 21 Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico. - Four feeding in boggy patch in mangroves. Very noisy, flying short distances when disturbed. Held wings up after alighting.

August 23 Took a specimen in grassy-boggy field. Several others seen.

August 24 Apparently rather common in this area, frequenting bogs and marshes. Not actually in the mangroves, unless there is standing water and bog there. Flight is strong, direct, and near the ground. Frequently seen in twos (pairs?).

Aug. 25 "Montosa" Island, sea level, Laguna Coyuca, Guerrero, Mexico. - 2 noted in marshy area near western edge of the island.

Aug. 26 Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico. — Several seen in marshy area.

Aug. 28 4 in boggy area.

K. Selander,
1952

Actitis macularia

Aug. 25 "Montosa" Island, sea level, Laguna Coyuca, Guerrero, Mexico. — 10-15 along beach on large rocks. Specimen obtained but not prepared. Some spots still evident on underparts. Molting on underparts; upperparts old and worn; 4 primaries (inner) new, 2 of them unsheathed.

R.K. Selander,
1952

Catharopharus semipalmatus

Aug. 22 Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico – a lone bird of this species flying ~~east~~ south along the edge of the beach about 20 feet above the breakers. Identification pointers. Bird silent.

Aug. 29 3 flying south along the beach, just above the breakers.

K. Selander,
1952

Sandpiper sp.?

August 24 Pie de la Cuesta, 20ft., Guerrero, Mexico - a flock of 4 or 5 small sandpipers flew past me just after I had taken the specimen of Phlorty x fasciatus. Had contrasting dark and light patches in the wings. About size and proportions of Ereunetes mauri.

R. K. Selander,
1952

Tern sp.? = Chlidonias niger

August 21 Pie de la Cuesta, 20ft., Guerrero, Mexico. - one small tern (about size of S. hirundo but smaller, thinner, more delicate) over the laguna. Noted thick blackish line through eye.

August 24 one tern (same as above in appearance) over laguna.

August 25 "Montosa" Island, sea level, laguna Coyuca, Guerrero, Mexico. - Common in laguna, especially about the island. Groups of 10 or more birds seen at various times; probably over 50 different individuals seen during trip from Pie de la Cuesta to the island. A specimen taken which I have tentatively identified as C. niger. I believe this specimen is same species as that I observed on Aug. 21 and 24. - There may be another species of tern here, however.

Aug. 26 Pie de la Cuesta, 20ft., Guerrero, Mexico. - 7 on and over laguna (sea level).

R. K. Selander,
1952

Zenaida asiatica x

Aug. 28 Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico. — One seen in large tree (broad-leafed) in pasture near highway. Noted white wing patches.

Aug. 29 Several along road to Coyuca.

K. Selander,
1952

Columbigallina talpacoti

Aug. 27 Paso de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico.
Specimen taken. Rather common. Have noted them frequently in last few days, but forgot to record them in special accounts. Probably equally or more common than S. inca.

K. Selander,
1952

Au

Scardafella inca

August 21 Pie de la Cuesta, 20ft., Guerrero, Mexico. - Not common; but a few noted in palms and on ground under palms.

Aug. 25 "Montosa" Soland, 30ft., Laguna Coyuca, Guerrero Mexico. - rather numerous, perhaps 15 seen during one hour hunt.

Aug. 26 Pie de la Cuesta, 20ft., Guerrero, Mexico - Rather common in trees and on the ground in drier situations.

Aug. 28 Common.

K. Selander,
1952

Pigeon sp. = Leptotila verreauxi

August 21 Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico. - Several large pigeons with truncate tails - Brownish gray monotone coloration. In palms and other trees - very wary. Usually in pairs.

August 23 - Same experiences as Aug. 21.

August 24 " " " " . Size of C. livia.

Aug. 26 3 seen. Have a thin light terminal tail band. Very difficult to get a shot at them.

Aug. 28 Shot one: too badly damaged for preparation. Prefer the ground beneath trees, especially in moist situation such as small ponds or standing water beneath trees. Bird today shot in dark spot on ground in dense stand of trees.

R. K. Selander,
1952

Done. ?

August 24 Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico. Two seen. Longer than S. inca. Tail pointed; general coloration rufous. In trees in drier places; very wary.

Aug. 26 Four seen today. Uniform grayish coloration, pointed tail. Must be a species of ground dove. Frequent drier areas.

K. Selander,
1952

Aratinga canicularis

Aug. 26 Pie de la Cuesta, 20 feet, Guerrero, Mexico. — Flock of ± 100 feeding in large broad-leafed trees; loud screams during feeding. 4 specimens taken.

Aug. 28 Large flock in almost same location as on Aug. 26.

Piaya cayana

Aug. 29 1 mi. N Acapulco, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico.
one bird in thorny scrub near highway.

K. Salander,
1952

Crotophaga sulcirostris

August 21 Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico. - Common, even abundant in mangroves (drier situations), palms, and other trees. Also with cattle in field & grassy and boggy areas.

August 22 - Common.

August 24 - Common; of general distribution in trees.

Aug. 25 "Montosa Island", 30 ft., Laguna Coyuca, Guerrero, Mexico. Common.

Aug. 26 Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico. - Abundant. Young noted flying about with adults.

Aug. 28 Abundant: young, apparently just out of nest, noted.

P.K. Selander,
1952

Bubo virginianus

July 22 35 mi. S El Entronque, 5000 ft., Durango, Mexico. — at about 7:00 A.M. I flushed two horned owls from a ledge of a sheer cliff along the river bed (dry). Both birds were perched on this ledge, perhaps 75 feet above the river bed. Both flew about 50 yds down the river ~~course~~ bed and perched together on another ledge. I was able to approach to within 35 yds. or so, and obtained one with a half-load. The other bird flushed again when I fired and flew off over a rise above the cliff. The specimen collected shows indications of molt.

K. Salander,
1952

Nyctidromus albicollis

August 21 Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico - one flying over thorn brush in grassy area near laguna at about 10:00 A.M. I apparently flushed the bird.

Aug. 21) 7 Km. W Pie de la Cuesta, 10 ft., Guerrero, Mexico. At 9:00 P.M. hunted with flashlight in grassy fields dotted with thorny bushes. Located about 5 different individuals by reflection of light from their eyes. All found on ground. Shot two, an adult (which I prepared) and a juvenile (too badly damaged for a skin). As a rule, the birds remained motionless and were easily approached, although in two flew when we were about #30 yds from them. Reportedly (by the local mexicans) very common around Pie de la Cuesta.

K. Selander, 1952

Chordeiles acutipennis

August 21 Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico - Flushed a single bird (juvenile I think) from lower limb of tree in boggy area. Bird circled once near the ground - lost sight of it.

August 23 Flushed a juvenile (possibly same individual) from limb of tree (about 3 feet from ground); flew ± 30 feet and perched on similar branch. Flushed again - this time the bird flew up over the tree & out of sight [i.e. probably perched again some distance from place where flushed].

July 18 Valley of the Gila, ± 2000 ft., 3 mi. SE Bylas, Graham Co., Arizona. Common; flying over the mesquite at dusk. Several were shot (none preserved) including two juveniles which were seemingly fully developed. As darkness approached, the nighthawks flew lower & lower, finally just skimming over the tops of the mesquite bushes. None were seen to fly at high elevations as does C. minor. Flight of C. acutipennis is not as strong as that of C. minor - also less erratic; more direct and slower. Birds silent. Two adult individuals showed partial replacement of the primaries.

July 20 San Pedro River, 4000 ft., 25 mi. SE Chihuahua, Chihuahua, Mexico. - 10 individuals flying over river and adjacent fields at dusk. Elevation of flight about 200 feet.

July 21 35 mi. S El Ermitonque, 5000 ft., Durango, Mexico. - Two individuals seen flying at dusk.

K. Selander,
1952

Chordeiles acutipennis

July 22 35 mi. S El Entronque, 5000 ft., Durango, Mexico. - at 8:30 A.M. a lone bird flew slowly over camp and continued along edge of river bed. Sky fairly clear and bright.

R. K. Selander,
1952

Hummingbird sp.

August 21 Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico. - one fair-sized bird near mangroves; mostly blue in color.

August 26 One bird, probably some species as above, flying near our bungalow; perched on wire. Hummingbirds rare in this area.

Aug. 28 2 very small birds seen in palms.

K. Selander,
1952

Trogon citreolus

Aug. 27 Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico. – Two seen sitting motionless on lower branches of a large tree in a pasture. One shot. Apparently I prefer rather dark places, especially over standing water. ♂

Aug. 28 Two together in trees in a shady spot above standing water (ie. small pond in the trail). Very inactive and rather reluctant to fly even when I approached in rather plain view. ♀

K. Selander,
1952

Megaceryle torquata

Aug. 28 Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico. - one flying along highway.

K. Selander,
1952

Chloroceryle americana

August 21 Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico - 3 noted (singly) in mangrove at edge of laguna.

August 23 One watched as it perched on mangrove trunk (horizontal) near edge of the water. These birds are rather wary - will retreat into mangroves if disturbed.

Aug. 25 "Montosa" Island, sea level, Laguna Coyuca, Guerrero Mexico - one seen along beach.

Aug. 26 Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico - one noted.

K. Selander,
1952

Colaptes cafer

August 13 — 15 mi. N Cuernavaca, 8900 ft., Morelos, Mexico - flushed two along edge of oak stand. They were on the ground in heavy grass. One flew about 25 yds. and lit on the ground; the other flew into the oaks and out of sight. One gave familiar flicker call, not noticably different from that given by some species in northern Utah. There were only two individuals noted.

August 16 — Lengua de Vaca, 9500 ft., Mexico, Mexico.
Heard calls in pine-fir forest and sighted one individual clinging to trunk of fir tree. Calls sound higher in pitch than those of C. c. collaris. Behavior similar, however; very wary, keeping just out of shotgun range.

R. K. Selander,
1952

Dryocopus lineatus

August 23 Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico. - Two large woodpeckers which I believe were of this species seen in palms.

August 26 Noted two birds again today in palms near mangrove patch at edge of laguna. Rather wary.

Aug. 22 2 pairs (this species?) in palms)

R. K. Selander,
1952

Centurus aurifrons

August 7 — 2 mi. S Coatepec, 3700 ft., Veracruz, Mexico. — One of the commonest species of bird in the vicinity. Numerous in broad-leafed trees which are interspersed among the coffee bushes. Very excited when approached or at the sound of the shotgun. Seen in pairs today, also singly. When excited, they give a complicated, harsh series of cries.

R.K. Selander,
1952

Centurus chrysogenys

August 21. Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico. — In pairs (usually) on palm tree trunks; very noisy; not very wary. Rather plentiful — saw about 6 today.

August 23 Obtained a specimen today — shot from trunk of a palm. Looks different from C. aurifrons. Notes similar, however.

Aug. 24 Few seen today.

Aug. 26 One in palm tree.

Aug. 28 General in palms.

K. Selander,
1952

Dendroscopa ~~*scalaris*~~ *stricklandi*

August 15 15 mi. N Cuernavaca, 8900 ft., Morelos, Mexico. — Shot a juvenile clinging to trunk of small tree about 10 feet above ground. Bird alerted at sound of my approach; raised its head back — no notes given. Another bird of this species may have been with the juvenile, as several birds flew from the tree when I fired. - This is only encounter with species during stay at this camp.

K. Selander,
1952

Xiphocolaptes leucogaster
~~Xiphorhynchus (Lonigaster?)~~

August 13 15 mi. N Cuernavaca, 8900ft., Morelos, Mexico. - Shot a bird hanging upside down on a clump of vegetation (moss) on an oak tree. Only individual seen. Stomach contents indeterminable.

August 17 Lengua de Vaca, 9500ft., Mexico, Mexico. — One bird flew to trunk of pine and perched in woodpecker fashion. Collected it at once.

Xiphorhynchus flavigaster

August 23 Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico. — Took specimen today - perched wood-pecker-like on trunk of medium sized broad-leaved bush-tree about 5 feet above the ground. Only individual noted.

Aug. 24 2 seen near place where I took specimen Aug. 23.

P. K. Selander,
1952

Platypsaria aglaiae

August 24 Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico. - Took an adult ♂ in thick mangroves. (Came in answer to my squeaks!). Only one seen.

Megarynchus pitangua

August 9 2 mi. S. Coatepec, 3700 ft., Veracruz, Mexico - a pair in stand of broad-leafed trees near the river. Apparently excited by my squeeking. Frequenting the higher portions of the trees. Very noisy. One ♀ adult obtained.

K. Selander,
1952

Myiozetetes similis

Aug. 23 Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico. — Took a specimen in broad-leafed tree about 200 yds from edge of laguna. (Formalin specimen; # 1357).

Aug. 24 A pair seen in same place as individual was taken yesterday. Apparently not too common here.

Aug. 28 Rather common, often in same spots as Pitangus sulphuratus.

K. Selander,
1952

Pitangus sulphuratus

Aug. 23 Pie de la Cuenta, 20ft., Guerrero, Mexico. — Numerous in trees (broad. leafed) in drier areas back from the laguna. Very noisy and inquisitive. Perch often on the higher parts of tree. About 10 in two hours hunt over an area of about ½ square mile.

Aug. 24 Common.

Aug. 25 "Montosa" Island, 20ft., Laguna Coyuca, Guerrero, Mexico. Common in trees.

Aug. 26 Pie de la Cuenta, 20ft., Guerrero, Mexico. - Common everywhere but in mangroves.

Aug. 28 Common.

R.K. Selander,
1952

Myiarchus

Aug. 24 Pie de la Cuenta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico. — One seen in mangroves.

Aug. 25 "Montosa" Island, 10 ft, Laguna Coyuca, Guerrero, Mexico. - Rather common in trees.

Aug. 26 Pie de la Cuenta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico. - Not uncommon in trees in drier places up towards the foothills.

Aug. 28 Common.

K. Selander,
1952

Empidonax traillii

Aug. 22 Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico. - Fav noted in broad-leafed trees back from the edge of the laguna - Took a specimen in mangrove tree near the laguna.

Aug 23 Noted again today -

Aug. 24 General. Prefer lower branches of the larger trees; especially in drier situations - not so much in mangroves. Most frequently seen in trees in meadow or dry grassy area. Not uncommon. Niche somewhat similar to that of E. traillii of n. Utah.

Aug. 26 Specimen taken from branch of tree about 2 feet above the ground in a meadow.

Aug. 28 Rather common.

.K. Selander,
1952

Eremophila alpestris

July 17 U.S. Highway # 89 from 15 mi. N Ordersville to 3 mi. N Prescott; 4000 ft, Yavapa Co., Arizona. – Horned larks seen frequently along dirt roads and in fields of low scrub and cactus vegetation. Not in flocks. Usually 3 or 4 seen at one time, however.

K. Selander,
1952

Stelgidopteryx × (?)(ruficollis ?)

Aug. 25 "Montosa" Island, 10 ft., Laguna Coyuca, Guerrero, Mexico. A flock of about 75 flying about the island feeding on swarms of small leaf-hoppers and gnats. Also smaller groups of 3-10. Appeared to be resident, but I cannot be sure of this. No nests or likely nesting sites noted on the island. One specimen taken. No recurved hooklets on outermost primary, but a juvenile. Cannot place it as to species.

K. Selander,
1952

Caloeitta (formosa OK 8/1)

August 21 Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft, Guerrero, Mexico. —
one taken in large, thorny bush. Only one seen.

August 23 Flock of 5 passed by me in open space between
two good-sized broad-leafed trees. Calling
harshly. One individual swerved from the flock
and flew into the tree above my head. —
This individual remained perched in the tree
for about 50 seconds, squeaking loudly while
the other 4 birds continued their flight to a
group of trees about 100 yds away.

Aug. 26 one bird on top of small bush near highway
to Coyuca.

August 28 3 seen; 1 taken. Rather wary; harsh but rather
soft notes given.

R. K. Selander,
1952

Psilorhinus morio

August 9 — 2 mi S Coatepec, 3700 ft., Veracruz, Mexico. — Common in banana-coffee stands. Very wild and difficult to approach, but can be squeaked in if you are carefully concealed. Lamb obtained an immature yesterday.

Cissolopha san-blasiana

August 22 Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico. — Common in mangrove-palm vegetation in flocks of 3-6 individuals. Juveniles and adults, mostly the former. Very easily approached: show little fear. Prefer mangroves and other broad-leafed trees — rarely ascending to tops of palms. Flight is slow with much gliding. Very noisy and prone to follow me as I hunted. Noted several birds feeding on the fruit of the mangrove trees. Calls are varied = ?Heee; Hoaw; ?Heeooo; ?Haa; Ha-; Ha; Ha (very short and faint). Quite unlike any jay with which I am familiar in that they will allow me to approach with 3 or 4 feet while they are feeding. Noted two juveniles "mob" an adult — apparently begging to be fed ??. Shot one juvenile — and the adult and other juvenile remained perched in the tree !!.

August 23 · Again noted commonly. Definite preference for the mangroves. Most individuals show evidence of immaturity in their plumage.

Aug. 24 one shot (put in formalin). Common; not confined to mangroves.

Aug. 26 Numerous in small groups in mangroves, and in denser trees in meadows and up toward the foot hills. Juvenile noted performing "begging behavior" before another bird (adult?). This juvenile was about same size as those taken Aug. 22,

R. K. Selander,
1952

Aphelocoma coerulescens

La Puerta, 7000 ft., 31 mi. SW Orizaba, Veracruz, Mexico.

August 1 This jay quite numerous in the oak forest near camp. A small group stays rather close to camp in some oaks near a native house. Very wild and difficult to approach. Squeaking usually excites them to calling, but they refuse to approach. I obtained two, a juvenile and an adult. Most frequently encountered along the edges of the forest or in clearings. When disturbed by a shot they often fly up over the trees, very swiftly instead of sneaking off through the trees. Steller jays are present in the same stands of oak, although they are rather less numerous. Chester Lamb reported having shot at a Cyanolyca nana not far from camp. He reported having taken one here 10 years ago in July.

Jays heard calling near camp at various times in the afternoon: must be rather common in this area.

R. K. Selander,
1952

Cyanocitta stelleri

La Puerta, 7000 ft., 31 mi. SW Orizaba, Veracruz, Mexico.

August 1 Calls of this jay heard infrequently in the oak forest. (1 immature specimen taken yesterday). Much more wary than Steller jays I have hunted in northern Utah: refuse to come to owl imitation and/or imitation of their calls. Notes similar to C. stelleri of Utah but noticably higher in pitch, less harsh. Heard an individual scream in manner of red-tail hawk. (I have frequently heard Steller jay in northern Utah give this cry). These jays are frequenting the top most branches of the longer oaks.

August 13 15 mi. N Cuernavaca, 8900 ft., Morelos, Mexico. — One lone bird came to my imitation jay call. Flew to top of large pine tree (75 feet above ground) and gave a few nasal "shaa" notes or calls. Missed my shot at him. Calls note as dark nor as resonant as those of C. stelleri I have heard in northern Utah.

Sitta pygmaea

Aug. 31 Cuernavaca highway, 8700 ft., near La Cima, Distrito Federal, Mexico. — Encountered a flock of 5 or 6 individuals in company with several Parus sclateri and Picoides arizonae in a pine tree. The particular pine in which the birds occurred was located at the lower edge of a rather extensive pure pine forest covering several rolling hills which surround a depression. The depression is heavily vegetated with "bunchel-grass". The nuthatches were foraging on the smaller branches and twigs near the top of the tree (= about 30 feet above the ground). Their mode of foraging was similar to that of the chickadees. On several occasions I noted a nuthatch hang momentarily beneath a small twig. One bird flew down to the trunk of the tree and perched head-down. I shot this individual, but could not recover it as it fell into a space between two large boulders. The other nuthatches were not disturbed by the shot, but continued feeding actively. Seemed intent on working over the needle sheaths. Collected two (an adult ♀ and an ♂? adult). Both in fresh plumage — some tail feathers unsheathed. — As to vocal sounds, none were given which I could transcribe — but a constant soft chatter was heard frequently.

This species ~~is~~ seemingly is rather rare in this area, as I failed to locate it during my stay at 15 mi. N Cuernavaca, 8900 ft., Morelos.

K. Selander,
1952

Certhia familiaris

August 15 15 mi. N Cuernavaca, 8900 ft., Morelos, Mexico. — one bird climbing trunk of oak tree, about 10 feet above ground. Oak covered with moss. Bird well concealed against the bark. Shot the bird on first sight, so no opportunity to record any possible peculiarities in behavior. Specimen darker ventrally than races with which I am familiar (i.e. western U.S. races).

H.C. Selander,
1952

Campylorhynchus megalopterus nelsoni

La Puerta, 7000 ft., 31 mi. SW Orizaba, Veracruz, Mexico.

July 31 The iris of birds in juvenal plumage is light blue or blue gray — that of adults a rather light red-brown. In certain individuals which are apparently molting from juvenal to adult-like plumage, the iris is bicolored thusly: light red-brown / blue gray. Brown of adult iris a bit lighter and redder than that of C. jocosus. Feet of both adults and juveniles are a rather dark olive-green, very different from C. jocosus which has a grayish leg.

Encountered several small flocks today (apparently family groups) in ±4-8 individuals oak woodland. The flocks are apparently traveling about the country and do not seem to remain long in one spot. They frequent the higher portions of the oak trees but occasionally descend to lower branches or to the higher shrubs located beneath the trees. Both juveniles and adults present in the flocks. I met with the first group at about 8:30 in the morning. They suddenly appeared in the oaks above my head: in the manner of jays. I began squeaking and this moved them to increased activity. Very curious, behaving almost exactly in the manner of Steller jays. Very noisy, uttering loud jay-like cries — a nasal "shree" or "cheee". At first glance I supposed them to be some sort of small jays of some sort. I shot one, but the noise did not seem to bother or frighten the other 4 or 5 birds

R.K. Selander,
1952

Campylorhynchus megalopterus nelsoni

✓ La Puerta, 7000 ft., 31 mi. SW Orizaba, Veracruz, Mexico.—
present. Shot two more. The others moved on through
the trees rather silently. This species is much
more active than C. jocosus: moves faster, noisier,
more inquisitive. Later in the morning I met
with another flock of similar size and obtained
three more specimens. Shot one individual which
dropped to the ground. Immediately another bird
flew down to a perch about 3½ feet above the dead
bird and eyed it, in the manner of the Steller jay.
The flock moved away, but apparently one individual
remained. I heard it calling in the oaks and
finally located it, but missed my shot. It
was uttering the "shree" cry but more subdued
than that given by the excited flock. The
call notes are difficult to transcribe, but I
will make an attempt later to get them down. They
are much more jay-like than C. jocosus — also
more nasal.

Unable to locate a nest of the species. The birds
must breed sometime in May or in June since
some of the juniles are now molting into
adult-like plumage.

Note of this wren heard once in afternoon (about
3:30) near camp — soon stopped calling.

K. Selander,
1952

Campylorhynchus megalopterus nelsoni

August 1 La Puerta, 7000 ft., 31 mi. SW Orizaba, Veracruz, Mexico.
Hunted from 7:30 A.M. until 11:00 without seeing or hearing this species. at 11:30 met with a flock of 5 on a slope just west of camp. Birds rather silent and feeding in the uppermost branches of the oaks. Occasionally uttering a soft "augh" or "augh, augh, augh" (rapid and very nasal. Collected one lone bird from top of a very large oak. Hands collected one which he said was moving about in the top most branches of a large oak. - At 11:30 it became very foggy and cold - all birds became silent.

At 3:00 P.M while sitting in camp I heard the call of this wren nearby. Rushed out of tent to see flock of ± 15 flying about in small oaks and brush in back yard of a farm house & store about 30 yds from camp. Calling frequently. The call is a very noisy, very nasal "augh, augh augh, augh" repeated quite rapidly. Shot one bird which fell to ground but continued to give the call very loudly. About 5 of the wrens flew down toward the wounded bird, one alighting a few inches from it. All birds calling excitedly. I picked up the wounded bird which continued to call — a screaming, nasal "augh. One bird flew towards me, swerving away about 1 foot from my face. Shot five more birds as the wounded bird continued to call. These calls seemed to keep the flock near me and made collecting easy. Finally, the remaining 9 or so birds flew off

Campylorhynchus megalopterus nelsoni

La Puerta, 7000 ft., 31 mi. SW Orizaba, Veracruz, Mexico.

August 1 through the oaks, calling occasionally. At no time was a "shree" call uttered. Thinking back to my first encounter with this wren yesterday, it may be possible that a jay of some kind was with the flock of wrens and was responsible for the "shree" cries which I heard at the time I encountered the wrens. Until I can get some more information in this regard, I am inclined to accept this explanation.

Both adults & juveniles were present in the flock I encountered at 3:00 P.M. The sudden appearance of the flock indicate that the birds are traveling about the country instead of remaining localized in a particular spot. The size of the flock indicate that several family groups band together to form such assemblages.

Noted that these birds were moving about in the bushes in addition to the oaks.

Compared to C. jocosus the call of C. megalopterus is higher in pitch, less resonant, and much more nasal. The wrens themselves are much more active and strikingly like Steller jays in behavior when excited or aroused to curiosity.

Wrens apparently foraging among the epiphytes on the branches of the oaks. (Stomachs preserved for food studies)

Campylorhynchus megalopterus nelsoni

La Puerta, 7000 ft., 31 mi. SW Orizaba, Veracruz, Mexico.

August 2 Four near camp at 9:15, calling loudly. While undoubtedly giving the "angh" call, I note that, from a distance, the sound is "cha". "Cha-cha-cha-cha" very common. "Cha-cha-cha" most frequent. Once a bird gave "Che-de-dit, chi-dittit, chi-de-dit" very rapidly. Also a nasal, low "hurdtt-hurdtt-hurdtt" given. Heard the "shree" call again, but a Steller jay was in the area. Still, I believe this is a call given by the wrens. The notes of this species are not at all staccato. Sound a little like the note of the white-breasted nuthatch, i.e. has the same tonal quality. Birds very wary this time. Hard to find since there is a dense fog around camp. Birds frequenting the higher portions of the oaks.

C. m. megalopterus

August 13 15 mi. N Cuernavaca, 8900 ft., Morelos, Mexico. Found several bands of wrens in oak-pine forest today. Discovered first groups by hearing their loud chatter. Located a flock of about 8 birds feeding in a oak tree and a large pine tree. Saw one bird running along the limb of the pine tree about 20 feet above the ground. Bird moved fairly rapidly, sometimes turning sharply and flitting from branch to branch. Seemed to be searching along the smaller branches and at the bases of the needle sheaths. Noted other birds searching over epiphytic moss & small ferns on a oak tree. They are very agile and sometimes

Compylorhynchus m. megalopterus

August 13 15 mi. N Cuernavaca, 8900 ft., Morelos, Mexico. - Seen moment-arily upside down beneath a branch. Move rapidly, hopping from branch to branch in the manner of jays. Not seen to frequent places below 10 feet in elevation, preferring the median and higher portions of the oak trees. Much more often seen in oak than in pine. I spent about 2 hours following a band of these wrens from tree to tree. They did not move very great distances - seemed to prefer certain location. May have been two seperate groups. About 10 birds present. While feeding they occasionally give a soft, low "chuk" much like the note of a robin. Generally the birds were silent during the time I had them under observation. Occasionally, they became excited at which times they all commenced a loud chatter, "Chu-cha-cha" being an often heard call. "Che-de-dit" given over and over very rapidly. The periods of excitement were very short. Could not determine source of stimulation for these periods, although my presence may have alarmed the birds. The band of wrens remained together well, with little tendency for the birds to become seperated from one another. Usually several birds feeding in the same tree. My squeeking and imitation of their notes proved of little value in bringing them close or in exciting them to calling with the exception of my first

Campylorhynchus megalopterus

August 13 15 mi. N Cuernavaca, 8900 ft., Morelos, Mexico.
encounter with them. I shot one and at once the
other began the excited "Chat de dit" call and
moved down in the oak tree just above my head.
Easily shot three more before the flock broke away
and became silent. The noise of the gun seems
not to frighten them much away but does excite them
to calling and increased activity. After this
encounter the remaining birds seemed definitely
wary and would not respond to my imitations
of their roster, although I could get near to them
lay quietly sneaking up on them. When they saw
me, they invariably became silent and moved
away.

Many similarities between the behavior of these
wrens and those observed at La Puerta, Veracruz,
but did not hear the "Iurdt" note nor the "shree."
"Chuf" note may be this wrens equivalent of "Iurdt".
these birds somewhat more silent and warier.

Notes on specimens: Eye color same as those at
La Puerta, Veracruz. Legs and feet color different,
those at La Puerta being a definite purple(?) while
those examined today had the tarsus a pale,
dirty yellow and the feet gray or pale blue.

Campylorhynchus megalopterus

August 14 15 mi. N Cuernavaca, 8900 ft., Morelos, Mexico.-
Hunted for 6 hours today looking for this species. Heard the low, soft "Chuk, chuk" foraging notes on several occasions, but in each case, the birds failed to respond to squeaks or owl-calls. Birds invariably moved off, so that I got no more than a short glance at them. On occasion they give a soft "cha-cha-cha" while feeding. Often run along branches in the manner of jays. Are found foraging on the branches of oaks, especially those heavily loaded or covered with mosses & small ferns. Frequent dense stands; not present in pork areas.

August 15 No wrens of this species seen or heard during morning's hunt. If wrens are present in any numbers, I should have noted a group or two. May become very wary and silent after breeding season, but not so at La Puerta. May prefer region where there is more moisture and, hence, more epiphytic growth on the trees.

J. K. Selander,
1952

Campylorhynchus zonatus

Cerro Gaymon, 200 ft., 20 mi. W Veracruz, Veracruz, Mexico.

August 4 Found a flock of 10 or more in a stand of trees bordering a large trail about 1 mile from camp. The area is flat and covered with weeds, being dotted here and there with small trees. Near the trail is a line of fairly large broad-leafed trees with an understory of small shrubs and weeds. The band of wrens first attracted my attention by calling loudly — a rasping "chah" or "chaugh". This is a very loud note. I shot two and the others flew down the line of trees, calling loudly. Adults and juveniles present in the band. Not very wild, flying only short distances; remained near the tops of the trees, only rarely descending to lower branches. Flock moved about in the manner of C. megalopterus, reminding me very much of that species. I obtained six birds in all before the flock finally retreated from sight. Just after having collected the sixth bird I heard the "cha-cha-cha" of C. rufinucha and shortly there after collected a juvenile — in almost exactly the spot where I had just taken a specimen of C. zonatus. It may be that C. zonatus has wandered in from another, possibly higher area. I had took both species here during an earlier collecting trip (February?). C. zonatus is certainly a more active, robust species than C. rufinucha, moving rather rapidly through the tops and middle portions of

Campylorhynchus zonatus

Cerro Hugman, 200 ft., 20 mi. W Veracruz, Veracruz, Mexico.

August 4 of the trees.

In skinning the birds I noted them to be loose skinned than C. megalopterus, but this may have been a result of the heat. Will have to check further on this. Feet and legs are decidedly yellow — a corn yellow or a drab yellow. Iris of adults like that of C. megalopterus. Iris of juveniles pale blue.

August 5 No evidence of zonatus today in this vicinity; apparently rare here.

August 7 2 mi. S Coatepec, 3700 ft., Veracruz, Mexico. Found two birds feeding in a coffee bush near a cobble-stone road at 9:30. Rather quiet. Calls not recorded, but very simple, something like a nasal "sha". Collected one bird, a juvenile. The other stayed in the vicinity but I could not get a shot. Later I found a small group of two or three (or more?) foraging high above the ground in a stand of large trees to the northwest of camp. They moved through the upper most branches of the trees and were rather silent. Collected two. I am sure that zonatus is not common in the coffee and banana. I hunted for several hours through this vegetation without hearing wrens. They seem to be more common in the trees, and I believe that my best hunting will be in thick stands of these large broad-leafed trees. —— Feet and legs of this species decidedly yellow but apparently subject to considerable variation as to

Campylorhynchus zonatus

August 7 2 mi. S Coatepec, 3700 ft., Veracruz, Mexico. shade (see notes in catalogue section of notebook). Bonnie reports seeing what she believes to have been two wrens "fighting" in a coffee bush beside the tent at about 9:00 this morning. No calls heard during afternoon.

August 9 No wrens today. Should be abundant in this area. Apparently don't occur much in the coffee groves. What is their exact habitat?

R.K. Selander,
1952

Campylorhynchus rufinucha

Cerro Guzman, 200 ft., 20 mi. W Veracruz, Veracruz, Mexico.

August 3 Collected six including some juveniles. Iris of adult a reddish color than in C. megalopterus. Iris of juveniles a pale blue. Feet and legs decidedly purplish, sometimes a slate color. In skinning these birds, I noticed that they are noticeably more delicate than either C. brunneicapillus, C. jocosus, or C. megalopterus. The leg musculature is smaller and the skin is much less firmly attached to the body. These wrens are distributed rather evenly throughout the stands of forest. They are most frequently found in clearings where there is a canopy of tree branches over the trail. Seem to be associated with thorny trees for the most part. Frequent low trees - about 6 - 10 feet from the ground; never in high parts of the trees. Often found in large bushes. Very much less wary than C. megalopterus - Will come to a squeak fairly well: not too frightened by sound of shotgun. Usually from two to five birds in a group. Adults and juveniles together, so apparently the nesting season is over for the most part. Often hear these wrens calling in dense, scrub vegetation in a stand of trees. The definitely like dense vegetation and stay fairly low at all times. Notes are a very "wren-like" "cha-cha-cha-cha" much run together and rather soft. Heard one give a song - "cha-reek-eee" or more like "cha-rink-ee" "cha-rinkeee". Located what

R. K. Selander,
1952

Campylorhynchus rufinucha

Cerro Gezman, 200 ft., 20 mi. W Veracruz, Veracruz, Mexico.

August 3 I believe to be nests of this species in an acacia (?) tree about 15 feet in height just within isolated stand of trees. Two nests present in the tree - one at 11 feet from the ground and the other 3 feet below it. I noticed an adult C. rufinucha peer into the upper nest for a moment and then fly away. Both nests empty. They were both constructed in such a position that the entrance hole was partially guarded by the 1½ inch thorns or spines of the tree. The upper nest was the larger, measuring 8 x 9 inches. Opening about 3 inches in diameter. Nest resembled that of C. brunneicapillus but composed of finer material. Composed largely of fine grasses. Some pieces of light bark on the outside; also a few twigs. Inside lined with fine dry grass and a few pieces of cotton-like substance. The other nest was similar but smaller and less well built. May have been an old nest used last year, but is at least suggestive that this species builds extra nests. [More pictures of nest and tree and general surroundings]
I met with a flock of these wrens about 20 yds. from the nest.

August 4 Collected a wren perched silently on a dead branch about 10 feet above the ground near a dense thicket. Also took an immature individual in dense vegetation along the trail in some place where I collected six C. zonatus (see account of that species).

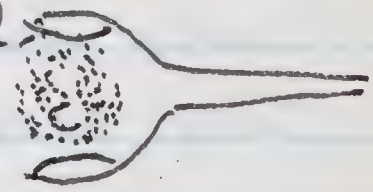
Campylorhynchus rufinucha

August 5 Cerro Zuzman, 200 ft., 20 mi. W Veracruz, Veracruz, Mexico

Wrens not found commonly today. Heard two calling in dense shrubs and trees near the road but they would not come to a squeak. Notes are a soft "cha-cha-cha", "cha-cha", "cha-cha-cha-cha-cha" quite unlike the raising, loud notes of C. zonatus or C. megalopterus. A little more like C. jocosus but still softer, more run together. Several other notes given in addition to the "cha" but I failed to record them. Icterus gularis is frequently found in the same places as are these wrens - have a note that I at first attributed to the wrens. From all indications C. rufinucha is fairly common in this region - but rather evenly spaced - no large flocks - and more or less stationary. Not moving about in groups. I heard the notes of these wrens in about the same spots as yesterday, suggesting that they are rather stationary.

Campylorhynchus humilis

August 21 Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico. — Iris of adults apparently rich red-brown. Feet slate, more blue than purple, although a purple cast in some individuals. Tarsus like nine. Specimen 1317 had eye a dull brown with very slight outer edging of pale blue. Its skull was only partially ossified like this: . Has worn, apparently adult plumage, but ♀ with no brood-patch and very minute ova.

August 22 Two juveniles with pin-feathers on belly. One specimen apparently adult (#1334) but two non-ossified or at best partially ossified areas in skull  May be peculiar condition: (abnormal adult), as specimen was otherwise adult.

This species fairly abundant in this area. Observed birds in pairs and groups of 5–6 individuals in mangroves, palms, and thorny bushes. Rather easily approached. Behavior similar to C. rufinucha rufinucha (Veracruz) but possibly more active and noisier. Birds usually encountered in mangroves or other broad-leafed trees-shrubs, especially when latter are in rows. Not found much in open areas, preferring rather thick cover. Often seen in tops of coconut palms. Usually in pairs in palms. Seem to fly from bushes to trunk of palm tree and then climb to the coconuts — tail not used as support during climb. Flight is straight — seems rather labored

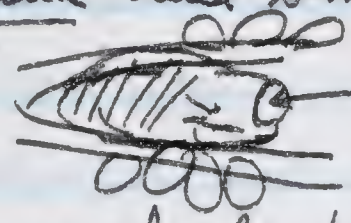
August 22 Pie de la Cuenta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico. Campylorhynchus humilis
last post. Wrens more very rapidly, 7 lights of any duration are usually from bushes (or ground) to tops of palm trees (30 - 40 feet in height). Birds occasionally descend to ground in thick herbaceous cover. In the mangroves and other broad-leafed tree-bushes, they hop or walk along the branches and horizontal trunks, exploring leaves with the bill. Both active feeders, preferring the inner portions of the bushes, not the ends of twigs and branches. I suspect that insects are taken by them.

Occur in pairs and small flocks with about equal regularity. Some singing heard — post mates were given and then the song followed — Cha-cha-cha — cha-da-dit (song) => ticalo-ticalo-(or tsek-a-low) ticalo-ticalo (given very rapidly). During delivery the bill is pointed upwards at ~~a~~ an angle and the tail is fanned downward or outward (not upward). Call notes are given apparently by both adults and juveniles — Most common is a rather soft but nasal cha-da-dit — cha-da-dit (fast and short). This is not an alarm note — more a foraging note. Alarm note is "chee" (harsh). Around 10:00 P.M. the frequency with which the wrens give their call notes falls off somewhat and birds become mostly silent, although soft foraging notes may be given at any time.

Found a nest located in a broad-leafed tree

Campylorhynchus humilis

August 22 Pie de la Cuenta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico

15 feet in height. Nest similar generally to that of C. rufinucha rufinucha but smaller. Entrance is on the side. [

]. An adult entered the nest and shortly thereafter reappeared with a wisp of yellow material in its bill. Flew to low branches then to low herbaceous plants beneath the tree. All the while 4 other wrens (including juveniles - at least one) foraging in the same tree. (Will investigate this nest more closely in a few days.).

It is my impression that wrens tend to remain localized. I encountered pairs today in same spots as yesterday.

Specimens I have taken suggest that two different age-groups of juveniles are present — one older, having worn, adult-like plumage (but with dull brown eyes and small gonads) and the other just out of the nest (pin-feathers on belly). Gonads of adults (and brood-patches of adult ♀♀) not indicative of breeding at present time, however. Songs suggest breeding activity also.

August 23 Took 4 juveniles and 1 adult. One juvenile had definite brownish cast to feet & legs. Birds not very active today for some reason. Become rather silent after 10:00 A.M - but continued to feed silently. Located a flock (four or five) near the nest I located yesterday. Shot 2 juveniles here.

Campylorhynchus humilis

August 23 Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico. - Heard a new noise from wrens today - given while foraging - a very soft "wee - poo - wee - peek - woh - pee - ee - cha" - Sound not unlike that of a creaking door. Wrens use bill as forceps - often bending down to probe side of branch. Saw one bird get a lonii (insect) about ½ inch long. Held it in bill for a moment then swallowed it. Very quite for long periods of time while foraging. - The young members of the flock which I encountered near the nest remained in the same tree after I shot the two juveniles, but became silent. After 5 minutes they began giving foraging notes and moving about. Foraging notes given by lone bird - no others in sight.

August 24 Shot nine today, 3 of them adults. Adults more wary than immatures, hence more difficult to obtain. Found birds in family groups, with one exception - took pair of adults alone in mangrove tree near waters edge. Call of young are higher in pitch than those of adults - also less voice - more often a simple nasal cha - cha - cha. Wrens (especially juveniles) will approach with 2 feet or less if I stand perfectly still beneath the tree. Noted two nests in small broad-leafed trees (10 feet high) located in seperate trees 10 feet apart at height of about 7 feet. Probably wren nests - but not certain. Both had openings horizontally - nest small ± 6 x 4 inches.

Campylorhynchus humilis

August 24 Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico. - Both nest looked old. Constructed of coarse grass and small twigs. Not occupied at present. (i.e. no eggs no young). Wrens very common about the place where I found the nests. Nests located between two dense stands of mangroves. Trees in which nests were placed had short, numerous spines. Wrens are particularly common along fences where there is usually a stand of trees and thorny undergrowing of scrub. Hills rise rather sharply just north of the laguna - foothills covered with a very heavy scrub - thorny. Will have to investigate this upland vegetation to determine whether wrens occur there also.

No definite signs of molt in adult specimens which I examined today. One adult had a decidedly light brownish eye - no indication of red.

C. humilis certainly like C. rufinucha in behavior - calls perhaps louder. Have same foraging habits - not very wild - rather delicate. Skin is loose like rufinucha.

Aug. 25 "Montosa" Island, 20 ft., Laguna Coyuca, Guerrero, Mex. As common on island as on mainland. Singing.

Aug. 26 Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico. - These birds often fly into tops of palms, especially when frightened. They also occur in areas without palms, so they apparently are not a essential

Campylorhynchus humilis

Aug. 26 Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico. — component of their niche. Songs are occasionally heard singing, yet the young seem to have left the nests. Perhaps some adults are still nesting — yet gonads of specimens were not greatly enlarged. Song is quite melodious — tiek-a-low-teek-a-low-teek-a-low — after lasting several seconds (up to about 10 seconds at most) and often rising and falling thusly ~~~~~, invariably preceded by chatter.

Observed an adult carrying an insect larva in its bill — apparently some feeding of the young even though they are out of the nest.

As to habitat occurrence — the birds prefer rather thick vegetation. like fence rows where there are trees (about 20 feet tall) covered with vines. (Have photographs) but also found in rather open trees in pasture. Become silent around 10:00 in the morning and are difficult to locate. Will respond well to squeaks most of the time, however. Manner of foraging very similar to that of C. rufinucha, in that the birds frequent the ~~ends~~ middle portions of trees — and spend much time walking along branches. Do not occur in fine stemmed vegetation but seem to require branches of some size. Do not find them on the ground often although I noted them descend to herbaceous vegetation about the trunks of a tree. Also, not often found high

K. Selander,
1952

Campylorhynchus humilis

Aug. 26 Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico.
up in the tops of trees. I do not know whether
these birds also inhabit the thorny "monte" of
the hills. (Check with Dr. Storer), but they are
common in the lowlands adjacent to the laguna,
in the fence rows of trees & vines and in the
coconut palms. Nests may be placed in the palms,
but have been unable to investigate this point.
(Must look for C. rufinucha in palms in Veracruz.)

A. K. Selander,
1952

Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus

July 21 39 mi. SSW Camargo, 4000 ft., Chihuahua, Mexico. — Found nest containing undetermined number of young in a tree cactus (the one used for "native" lamps). Nest about 6 feet above ground in a cluster of small branches. Nest about 10" x 6"; hole facing upwards at about 30°. Two other nests (none containing young) found in similar trees about 70 and 80 feet away. Tree cacti uncommon in vicinity. Only one adult bird seen; it flew to the nest-tree with a large insect (grasshopper?) in its bill. I had previously moved the nest a bit, so that the adult appeared concerned; kept looking at the nest; nervous; after 2 minutes it swallowed the insect; flew to top of tree (about 15 feet from ground) and began making a note - "chew - chew - chew - chew - chew" or "cha - cha - cha - cha - cha, etc."; a loud, throaty sound, not nasal; repeated rather quickly; staccato. Stopped making note and sat in tree. I approached and the adult flew; flying close to ground; secretive, rather difficult to approach closely. Always fly near ground. Repeated note which is apparently note of warning or disturbance. Nest made of long, fine strands of grass-like material. Young in nest have many feathers partially grown. Made a begging sound when I first approached and touched the nest; silent when I examined nest a second time.

General character of the vegetation is that of low shrubs (rarely over 3 feet in height) including mesquite.

Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus

July 21 39 mi. SSW Camargo, 4000 ft., Chihuahua, Mexico. — Very sandy soil; a flat valley. Apparently typical Lower Sonoran floral elements.

July 23 4 mi. NW Irapuato, 5700 ft., Guanajuato, Mexico. — Collected two on a hillside near the highway. Vegetation: Tuna cactus [ ] and a tree resembling peach in the shape of the leaves and general growth form. A low, thick, mesquite-like bush also common. The two wrens were together when first sighted; flew; but returned within range when I squeaked and imitated their calls. They uttered a wide variety of different calls, including the throaty staccato note. Both birds were very curious and approached calling, in the manner of Steller jays; very noisy. When I shot the first bird, the other became silent and flew to a metal brace of a high-tension pole about 25 feet away, where I collected it also. Several birds which could have been cactus wrens were seen slipping through the vegetation, but could not be called out. I was rather surprised to find cactus wrens here because of the absence of the species of cactus in which I had encountered the wren 39 mi. SSW Camargo. [Lamb calls this the finger cactus.]

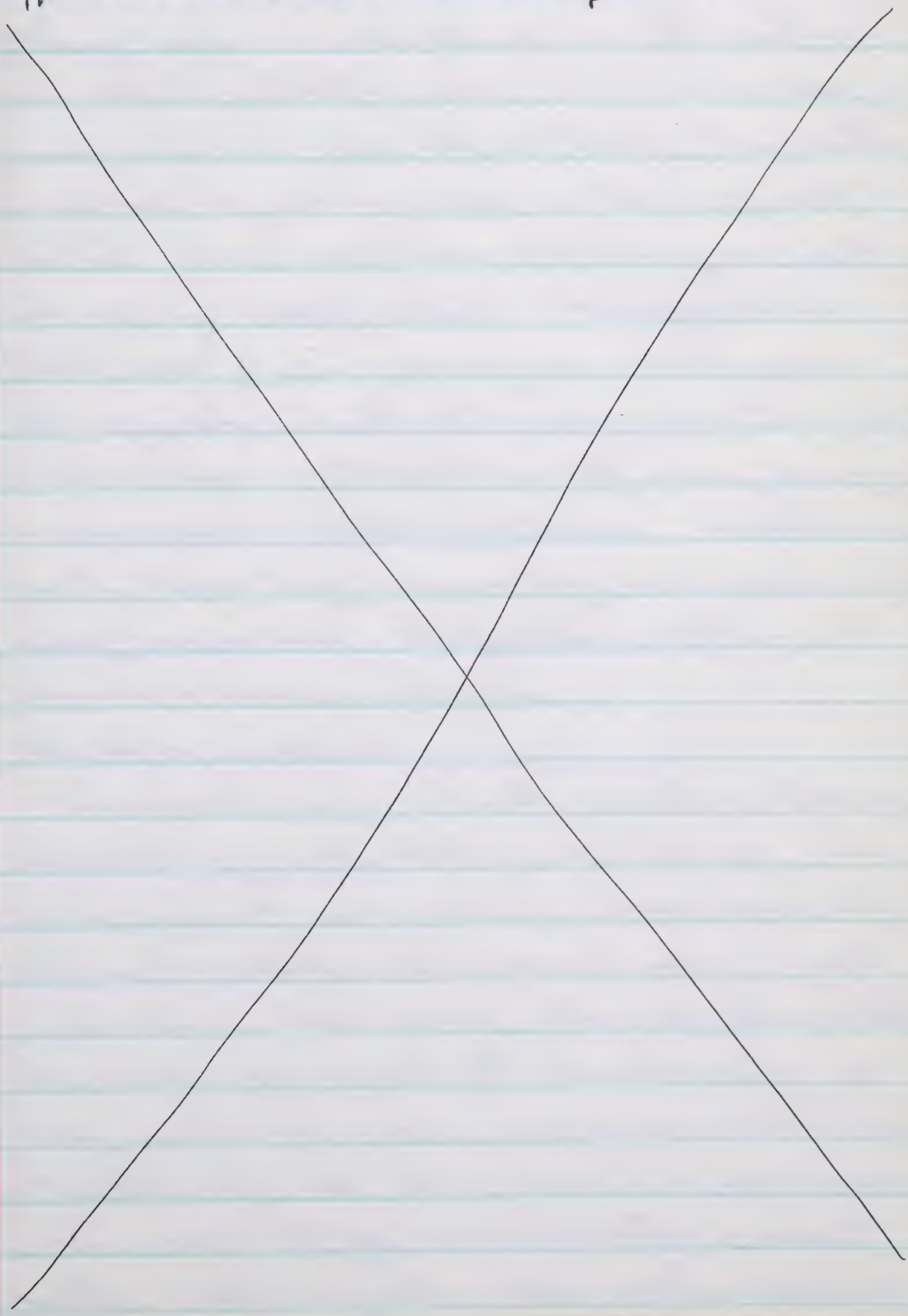
Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus

July 24 4 mi. Irapuato, 5700 ft., Guanajuato, Mexico. - Hunted from about 9:30 until 1:00 P.M. Wrens not common in the lima coctus; very widely spaced; occurred in pairs or groups of 3 or 4, one group every 200 yds or so. Rather wild and difficult to approach; will come to a squeak only when you are concealed from their view. In one spot near a brick fence, I disturbed 4 from the ground; they flew into the dense vegetation; collected two by squeaking them out. No definite indication of territoriality, the birds moving about over long distances. No nests seen. These wrens apparently do not flip the tail up over the back as is often done by house wrens. Females collected had ova 1mm; males with testes 3-6mm. The brood patches of the females seem to be only fully edematous. No young observed so it is probable that the young are still in the nest. Lamb says that these wrens occur in the cactus at this locality throughout the year, so presumably these are resident birds which I observed. The nests may be concealed in the thick vegetation. Lamb mentioned having taken eggs of this wren at this locality. The wrens show a definite preference for the areas of dense vegetation, being absent from the more thinly vegetated slopes. Calls outlined by these wrens much more varied than those given by the single adult at the nest near Camargo. The "cha-cha-cha-cha-etc."

Selander,
1952

Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus

July 24 4 mi. NW Irapuato, 5700 ft., Guanajuato, Mexico. — call heard frequently. When I squeaked, the wrens often became excited and uttered a number of diffent notes, difficult to record. No actual song heard.



R. K. Selander, 1952

Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus

Sept. 4 16 mi. SE Laguna de Moreno 6900ft., Jalisco, Mexico.
Specimen: ♂ adult male placed in formalin. Iris red-brown, redder than C. humilis. Feet a nondescript brownish-gray. Plumage worn. Inner ~~two~~ primaries on either side new and sheathed at base for about ½ inch. Next outward primary on left side ½ inch long all sheath. Some feather on right side has just been dropped, as there is an empty follicle. Greater coverts above 2nd primary on left side missing = empty follicle. Some on right side. Greater coverts of inner primary new on either side. Outer secondary on either side new; sheathed about ½ inch at base, a little behind the inner primary in development. Greater coverts new. Eighth secondary (counting toward body) on right wing new, and sheathed about ⅓ inch at base. Some feather in left wing old. Remainder of plumage old & worn.
Also took an immature ♂.

These wrens taken in a situation similar to that near Iraputato. On a rolling hill near the highway. Tuna cactus, mesquite, and a species of broad-leafed tree dominant vegetation. Also several evergreen broad-leafed shrubs (large present). Also a tree having short, broad leaves growing directly from branches. A heavy undercover of grass and herbs. Cacti about 15 feet high at most. Wrens located in cactus along a stone wall (3 ft high) in thick stand of cacti and trees. Behavior of these birds rather different

Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus

Sept. 4 16 mi. SE Lagos de Moreno, 6700 ft., Jalisco, Mexico.
from that of birds near Irapuato in August. I did not hear the loud "cha" call. Only sounds made were a series of low "caw" notes given thusly: "caw. caw - caw. caw - caw. caw" An odd sounding
→ increasing pitch and speed →
series of notes, sounding far away even when bird is rather close. Watched adult ♂ give this several times from top of tuna cactus. Tail held level when this call is given. Birds did not come well to my squeeks and imitations of their notes - although one juvinile did approach me while I was partially concealed. Adults apparently less interested. When the adult male saw me it flew about 30 feet away into another cactus and gave the "Caw" call several times. — Young apparently are out of the nest now. Brown towhees in rather close association with the wrens.

There are many patches of vegetation suitable for these wrens along the highway from Irapuato to Lacatecas. Probably much vegetation of this type has been replaced by corn and other crops. I am certain that rather extensive stands still occur on the mountains (foot hills at least), so that there is probably fair connection of populations throughout much of the plateau region.

J. K. Selander,
1952

Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus

Sept. 5 17 mi. SE Sombrerete, 7700 ft., Zacatecas, Mexico. — Specimen (adult ♀) taken in low widely spaced mesquite. No cactus in sight. Heard calling "caw-caw-caw-caw" Rather wild and wary. Shot with full load 16 gauge. Specimen molting as follows: Left wing: inner primary new, unsheathed ± ½ inch, Next outer new but shorter; unsheathed; 3rd primary just breaking sheath ——≡; coverts of these new. — Outer secondary and its coverts new, almost fully grown and unsheathed, -all greater secondary coverts new, unsheathed. also many lesser coverts of secondaries new. Next to inner most secondary new, well grown, unsheathed. Inner most just breaking through sheath. Inner most underwing coverts new, Right wing: almost identical. Tail: Central 4 feathers breaking sheaths, the middle two out of sheath about ½ inch or less. Upper and under tail coverts unsheathed Sheathed feathers on back, neck and belly. A few feathers growing in on old brood-patch.

K. Selander,
1952

Campylorhynchus jocosus gularis

July 26 Rio Mutzhtlan, 4000 ft., 20 mi. N Atotonilco, Hidalgo, Mexico.
Iris of juvenile wrens is pale blue or gray-blue; that
of adults is a red-brown. These wrens are apparently
No intergradient between gularis and jocosus; several of
the juveniles having slight spotting on the breast.
The adults are rather extensively spotted below,
more so perhaps than in typical gularis.
These wrens are fairly common in this area; they are
encountered in willows near the stream; in black
~~Walnut~~ trees 50-100 yds. back from the river; in
small trees in corn fields and in mesquite which
is found in the drier spots of the arroyo. They do not
occur in the thick riparian vegetation closely
bordering the river, being rather in the more open vegetation
a short distance back from the river. I hunted
for about two hours in thick, dense riparian willows
and grasses without finding the wrens. I am also
satisfied, ~~by the effect~~ that these wrens do not occur in the
cordon-mesquite association on the slopes. They
seem to be rather evenly distributed throughout the arroyo,
although I note a tendency for them to occur about
the forms, especially in the ~~young~~ small black walnut
trees. On several occasions I watched single
birds or small groups (usually 3-4 birds, rarely more)
foraging in small willow trees not far from the
river. I noted a nest which ~~was~~ resembled that of
C. brunneicapillus about 15 feet above the ground in

R. K. Selander, 1952

Campylorhynchus jocosus gularis

July 26 Rio Mutzhitlan, 4000 ft., 20 mi. N. atotonilco, Hidalgo, Mexico.

a willow tree; noted another similar nest in a mesquite tree, about 15 feet above the ground. These nests may belong to C. jocosus gularis. The young are out of the nests; frequently seen; some collected. These wrens are much less wary than C. brunneicapillus. They are frequently encountered in pairs or groups of 3 or 4. The young are going about with the adults. No signs of territoriality, although there is a tendency for a given flock to remain in a certain general area. They are never found high above the ground, nor on the ground; most frequently found in small trees or bushes from 3 to 20 feet above the ground. Less interested in imitation of their notes than C. brunneicapillus, less inquisitive, although my squeaking usually excites them to calling and increased activity. Most frequently heard in the early morning, becoming quiet after about 11:00. Their notes are more nasal than those of C. brunneicapillus; a nasal "che - che - che - che" or "chew - chew - chew"; much less clear and less resonant, although there are many similarities between the two. often give a short call "che - che - che" .... "che - che", accenting the first "che". Again the call may be given ... "che (short pause) che - che —— che - che - che. — che - che - che - che." The young give the same call as the adults but it is noticeably weaker and at

and a third or fourth somewhat higher.

R.K. Selander,
1952

✓ 3

Campylorhynchus jocosus gularis

July 26 Rio Metzquitlan, 4000 ft., 20 mi. N Atotonilco, Hidalgo, Mexico.

a higher pitch; less clear; lighter. On one occasion I watched and heard an adult make a song ——— a forced, awkward "oh-heedle-oo" or "oh-heedle-oh" - sounding a bit like the song the Agelaius phoeniceus, but much slower, less melodic, more nasal. - I note especially the fact that these wrens are less wary than C. brunneicapillus. When a pair is found, it is usually possible to obtain at least one of the two with the .38. After a shot, however, the other wrens quickly retreat from sight and become silent.

The Bewick wren occurs in the cardon-mesquite association on the slopes of the arroyo. There may be some competition between this wren and C. jocosus at the border of the arroyo-bottom vegetation and the cactus. Apparently, no other species of wren is present in the arroyo-bottom. Lamb mentions collecting this wren (C. jocosus) in cactus in Nayarit. It will be interesting to see just how wide a habitat distribution these wrens have. Do they ever occur in cactus? I preserved a number of stomachs for food studies. I think they eat insects mostly as I have seen them foraging through the branches and foliage of the willows. [I have pictures of this locality.] Have lost.

R.K. Selander,
1952

Campylorhynchus jocosus gularis

Rio Metzlitlan, 4000 ft., 20 mi. N Atotonilco, Hidalgo, Mexico.

July 27 - Similar experience with these wrens as yesterday. Like C. brunneicapillus, they do not flip the tail up over the back. Sit rather erect. Observed a number of small groups in small walnut trees (about 20 feet in height) planted in corn fields: Wrens may have been feeding about the corn stalks. The blue mockingbird is common in this region and is often quite closely associated with wrens: often give a call which sounds very much like that of the wren and may be an imitation of it.

July 28 Brood patches present on adult females examined but seem rather less watery than those of incubating passerines which I have examined. Signs of molt in some birds. Some juveniles have tail feathers ensheathed at the base. Gonads of adult males as large as 4-7 mm.; this perhaps indicates that the nesting season has been only recently completed.

Troglodytes brunneicollis

La Puerta, 7000 ft., 31 mi. SW Orizaba, Veracruz, Mexico.

August 1 Obtained a specimen in a fairly open brush beneath oak trees near a dirt road. Two birds were seen together, one of which was collected. I am not certain of the niche preference of this wren but it is apparently similar to that of T. aedon of the western U.S. (Utah).

August 13 15 mi. N Cuernavaca, 8900 feet, Morelos, Mexico. - One individual came to a squeak in low brush beneath pine-oak trees and was obtained. Saw another in similar situation. Both birds frequenting semi-open places - edge of thicket.

August 14 Pair squeaked up in thicket beneath a very large pine tree. Very active and excited. Notes a soft "cha-cha-cha" not unlike that of C. megalopterus but much softer, less harsh; more "house-wren-like".

August 15 Four different pairs observed - all in dense thickets. "Cha-cha-cha ...." notes given frequently, often quite loudly. Very inquisitive.

P. K. Selander,
1952

Henicorhina leucophrys

La Puerta, 7000 ft., 31 mi. SW Orizaba, Veracruz, Mexico.

August 1 This wren rather common throughout oak forest. Frequents the low, dense shrubs and smaller trees. Very secretive in habits, yet very noisy and easily excited to activity by a squeak or two. Heard singing once in afternoon. Never seen to fly up into oak trees; they apparently occupy a niche near the ground. Probably little if any competition with C. megalopterus which frequent the middle and higher parts of the oak trees. H. leucophrys has a note – a "dit dit dit dit, etc." – very sharp, staccato. An immature specimen obtained yesterday.

K. Selander.
1952

Toxostoma ocellatum ~~longicaudum~~

August 13 — 15 mi. N Cuernavaca, 8900 ft., Morelos, Mexico - Heard a loud "chirk" given by individual of this species. Note is very loud and can be induced by an imitation of it. Notes given singly at short intervals (5-10 seconds). The bird was perched in a shrub beneath an oak tree and remained concealed from view even while answering my call. Finally caught sight of the bird and shot it. This species is probably reasonably common in the area around camp as on several occasions during the morning's hunt I heard the notes described above.

August 15 — Heard loud note - more like "chuck" than "chirk" given by individual in low, very dense stand of small oak bushes and herbs. Bird refused to reveal itself despite my imitations of its note. Answered my imitations rather well, however. This species seems to frequent dark parts of the forest, preferring thick, dense vegetation beneath oak and pine trees. Notes are rather sharp — sound almost as if being made by a mechanical device.

Turdus rufo-palliatus

August 21 Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico. - juvenile taken. Large, a bit smaller than T. migratorius. Several others noted.

August 23 Common in trees in meadow. Habits similar to T. migratorius. No adults noted. 2 juv. taken.

Aug. 24 Common.

Aug. 26 Noted in fair numbers in longer trees in drier situations back from the laguna. } Pie de la Cuesta

Aug. 25. "Montosa" Island, 10-30 ft., Laguna Coyuca, Guerrero, Mexico. - Common.

Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico. -

Aug. 28 Several noted in trees in pasture and along highway.

R. K. Selander,
1952

Myadestes obscurus

August 15 — 15 mi. N Cuernavaca, 8900 ft., Morelos, Mexico. — Shot a juvenile (in spotted dress) perched high in pine tree on a dead limb. Several others perched nearby. Sit on limbs rather upright. No notes heard.

R.K Selander,
1952

Catharus sp.

August 15 15 mi. N Cuernavaca, 8900 ft., Morelos, Mexico - Common in thickets beneath oaks and pines. Wary and difficult to get shot at. - Frequently flushed from ground along path - fly into thicket, sometimes pausing for a moment at the edge of the thicket before darting out of sight. Reminds me much of behavior of Hylocichla guttata or perhaps more of H. ustulata. Obtained a juvenal specimen for identification.

Lucy Warbler

July 18 Valley of the Gila, ± 200 ft., 3 mi. SE Bylas, Graham Co., Arizona. — Lucy warblers not uncommon in mesquite. One juvenile shot but not preserved.

K. Selander,
1952

Seiurus motacilla

August 7 — 2 mi. S Coatepec, 3700 ft., Veracruz, Mexico. — Two found along river acting much like dippers. Flew from rock to rock. Silent. One obtained by a long shot with a half-load.

August 11 — 3 mi. N Jalapa, 4500 ft., Veracruz, Mexico. — A single bird flew upstream past our camp this morning, pausing for a moment on a large rock. Noted it dip a number of times in manner of a spotted sandpiper.

R. K. Selander,
1952

Basileuterus culicivorus

August 7 — 2 mi. S Coatepec, 3700 ft., Veracruz, Mexico. — A pair located today foraging in a thicket of coffee bushes. Behavior is very wren-like. They were easily squeaked up into view. I collected one (shot it) and the other perched about a foot above the dead bird and eyed it for several seconds. The notes are noisy and varied — a clicking sound. Birds stay well down near the ground at all times.

P. K. Selander,
1952

Cassiculus melanicterus

Aug. 21 Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico. - Several pairs in palms.

Aug. 23 Noted several today, mainly in palms in pairs.

Aug. 24 Took two in dense mangroves. Notes are a nasal "shaw".

Aug. 25 "Montosa" Island, 10 ft., Laguna Coyuca, Guerrero, Mexico. - About 10 noted in trees in central section of the island in one group.

Aug. 26 Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico. - Took an adult male in palm tree. Noted 5 others.

Aug. 28 Several noted in palms.

K. Selander,
1952

Tangavius aeneus ♀

Aug. 25 "Montosa" Island, 20 ft., Laguna Coyuca, Guerrero, Mexico. - A cowbird taken from flock of 15-20. Dull gray color; species?.

Aug. 28 Flock of at least 100 flying about in trees near highway: 2 collected.
Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mex.

K. Selander,
1952

Caridix mexicanus

August 21 Pie de la Cuenta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico - Common in palms and small trees beneath palms. Also in mangroves. Noted about houses especially.

Aug. 22, 23 - Common about building and along roads.

Aug. 25 "Montosa" Island, 20 ft., Laguna Coyuca, Guerrero, Mexico - about 10 on island.

Aug. 26 - Rather common; stand much time walking about on the ground.

Aug. 28 Common.

K. Selander,
1952

Icterus spurius

Aug. 25 "Montosa" Island, 20 ft., Laguna Coyuca, Guerrero, Mexico. - Large flock (50±) flying about the island in dense trees. One male taken.

Aug. 28 Two birds in short palm trees about our bungalow. Have a nasal "cha" note sounding a bit like notes of C. humilis.

[See next page, also]

R. K. Selander,
1952

Iteneus = spurius

August 23 Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico. —
This is a very small species — 7 inches long at best. Took a juvenile ♂ in tree today. Apparently not common.

August 27 Another specimen today in tree near native hut. Specimen ploced in formalin

R.K. Selander,
1952

Icterus (graduacauda ?)

August 7 2 mi. S Coatepec, 3700 ft., Veracruz, Mexico. — Common in the stands of large trees to the northwest of camp. Excited by my squeaking. Frequent higher portions of the trees. Easily collected. Notes given include a short whistling song followed by a soft, nasal "chew". Not observed in the coffee or banana trees. A single specimen collected.

R. K. Selander,
1952

Icterus (gularis?)

Aug. 24 Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico. – a male noted in palm tree. I am quite certain that it was this species, but need specimen for certain identification.

Aug. 26 Same experience as on Aug. 24.

R. K. Selander,
1952

Ixtenus pustulatus

Aug. 26 Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico--Took two juveniles (only one prepared as specimen) in bush beneath palms. None spotted dorsum and spot on center of breast. Longer than the small Ixtenus which I took Aug. 23, 2 below.

Aug. 27 Took another specimen in tree in pasture. Placed in formalin.

Aug. 28 Common in palms. None a note "cha-cha-cha-cha" given in a low monotone. In association with C. heinlei. Adult ♂ taken.

R.K. Selander,
1952

Agelaius phoeniceus

August 21 Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico - A few ♂♂ & ♀♀ seen, especially near marsh place at edge of laguna.

August 23 Shot a female perched in mangrove tree near marsh at the edge of the laguna - but could not retrieve the bird. Several ♂♂ & ♀♀ seen flying around marshy area - just across the road from our bungalow at the end of the laguna. Birds generally silent - rather active - not sedentary; fly long distances when disturbed.

August 24. Flock ♀♀ ± 10 (♂♂ & ♀♀) in meadow.; one ♂ ad. shot in marshy area near laguna. Rather common; but localized in distribution.

August 26 Several ♂♂ adults noted.

Aug. 28 Several noted.

K. Selander,
1952

Tanagra ~~elegantissima~~ musica

August 14 — 15 mi. N Cuernavaca, 8900 ft., Morelos, Mexico. Obtained a specimen from a small oak in a dense oak-stand. The bird was perched about 15 feet above the ground. Only individual of this species seen. Proved to be an adult female.

August-15. Heard.

K. Selander,
1952

Piranga leucoptera
~~Rhodogthraupis sanguinolenta~~

August 7 2 mi. S Coatepec, 3700 ft., Veracruz, Mexico. — Collected a male in a large tree in a stand of coffee bushes. Only individual of this species seen. No calls heard. Specimen in fresh plumage. ~~Lowery and Dalquest (1951) report this as having been taken by them only in southern Veracruz~~. Lamb says he has taken it in San Luis Potosi.

R.K. Selander,
1952

Saltator (coerulescens)

August 21 Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico. — one immature (this species ♂) taken in brush along fence in meadow area. yla R.K.S.

August 28 3 in dense tall bushes near trail on north side of highway to Coyuca. Shot one juvenile. Notes are short — "cheat".

K. Selander,
1952

Sporophila minuta

Aug. 24 Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico - Several noted in thorny bushes about 400 yds from laguna. Not seen in wet areas near laguna. Specimen collected.

Aug. 28 noted in bush beneath palm tree.

Volatinia jacarina

August 24 Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico. - One seen in field between laguna and slight hilly area covered with thorn scrub.

Aug. 26 Several in thorn-scrub and drier portions of ~~meadow~~ pasture. Prefer open area with herbaceous vegetation of thorny bushes.

Aug. 28 Noted frequently in fields.

K. Selander,
1952

Atlapetes pileatus

August 13 15 mi. N Cuernavaca, 8900 ft., Morelos, Mexico. — Obtained a juvenile and saw many others (juveniles and adults). Fairly common in bushes beneath pines and in smaller oaks (see account of Pipilo erythrophthalmus).

R.K. Selander,
1952

Adelopetes nivuticeps

August 14 — 15 mi. N Cuernavaca, 8900 ft., Morelos, Mexico. — Fairly common here, frequenting some places as Pipilo erythrophthalmus (see account that species). Obtained two specimens, one an immature. No singing heard. No notes recorded. Very inquisitive, easy to squeak up.

August 15 — Species has habit of fluffing up the plumage, giving a rather ~~unique~~ curious appearance because of its pure white throat. — Looks short-necked. No notes heard.

K. Selander,
1952

Pipilo ocai

August 1 La Puerta, 7000 ft., 31 mi. SW Orizaba, Veracruz, Mexico. (Took a specimen July 31 in an thicket beneath a stand of tall oak trees.) This individual is apparently pure ocai.) This species is not very common here, being greatly outnumbered by P. erythrophthalmus. P. ery. one of commonest birds in the area, occurring in brushy spots. Seems to prefer the slopes where oaks are absent while ~~ocai~~ ocai occurs in brush beneath oak trees. Specimens of ery. examined look pure. P. ery. heard singing today. Have not heard song of ocai. Lamb reports seeing an individual of P. fuscus near camp - no further data. According to Sibley's revision, some hybridization between P. ery. and P. ocai occurs near Mt. Orizaba and in this general region. Atlapetes pileatus occurs in some brushy areas with Pipilo ocai.

Aug

Pipilo erythrophthalmus

August 13 15 mi N Cuernavaca, 8900 ft., Morelos, Mexico. - One of commonest species in the vicinity of camp. Occur in pairs in heavy thicket of deciduous shrubs beneath oak trees and pines. Easily excited by any sort of squeek. Notes: a shrill "shree"; rising. Hard singing — "chip - chip - chip - treeeee". Atlapetes pileatus and Atlapetes virenticeps seem to occur in same niche. Watched an adult A. virenticeps moving about on same limb of small bush with a pair of Pipilos. Obtained an immature specimen. Occasionally, towhees ascend to lower branches of the larger pine trees, but generally remain within 10 feet of the ground in the lower shrubs and smaller oak trees.

August 15 Birds usually found in pairs - male and female. Singing heard rather infrequently.

R.K. Selander,
1952

Pipilo fuscus

August 14 15 mi. N Cuernavaca, 8900 ft., Morelos, Mexico. — Shot one and noted two others feeding in plowed field near stand of oak trees. Feeding with a flock of Junco phaeonotus about 25 feet from the edge of the vegetation (oak stand). When disturbed, one bird flew toward cover, but perched on dead log, making an easy shot. Surprised to get this species at 8900 ft. (although I note that Dorsi took birds of this species just below here at 6000 feet). Birds observed not far (±100 yds) from thicket where I observed several pairs of Pipilo erythrophthalmus, but in a more pork-like situation with lower brush beneath the pines. Would be good spot to get comparative study of the niches of the two species. — Noted on skinning specimen, an adult male, that the testes were almost if not full size — so apparently breeding.

Oritriorus superciliosus

August 13 15 mi. N Cuernavaca, 8900 ft., Morelos, Mexico. — Several flocks of 10-15 individuals seen today. First noted high in pine tree, walking along limbs. Very easily approached. Obtained two specimens. Fairly common in the region around camp. Later seen on ground in a clearing; flew high into tree when disturbed. No notes or calls given.

Aimophila ruficauda acuminata

August 20 Mexcala and 8 mi. S Mexcala, 3000 ft., Guerrero, Mexico. Several bands of ± 8 birds each in mesquite (?). Very wild and difficult to approach. Notes soft and wren-like. Calling almost continually. Flight between mesquite bushes direct and near the ground. Constantly on the go. Flocks rather tend to hold well together. Seemed to prefer riparian situation rather than dry hillsides of thorny bushes & cacti. Specimen obtained but spoiled on way to Pie de la Cuesta.

August 26 Pie de la Cuesta, 20 ft., Guerrero, Mexico - Two (a pair?) along a fence about 300 yds from the laguna, perched in small bush. Shot one (an adult ♂); the other flew to base of a palm and perched. Later noted two more (together) in small tree in dry place near high way to Coyuca.

Aug. 28 About 5 seen in vegetation along fences. One juvenile noted [and shot.] One adult obtained also.

Junco phaeonotus

August 13 15 mi. N Cuernavaca, 8900 ft., Morelos, Mexico - Many flocks (5 - 15 individuals) seen in morning's hunt. Perhaps the most abundant bird in the region, frequenting almost any sort of clearing or the edges of stands of oak-pine forest. Plentiful along railroad tracks. Feeding in these rather loose flocks. Spend most of time on ground. When disturbed they flutter away several yds and ~~[illegible]~~ drop to the ground, or sometimes fly to shrubs and the lower branches of pine trees. In behavior I can see no difference between these birds and flocks of J. caniceps I have watched in northern Utah, although this species perhaps slightly less wary. Keep up an almost continual chatter of "chip" notes. Shot several — iris a bright yellow. Birds molting — just completing replacement of primaries. Many contour feathers new. One bird a juvenile, having dusky streaks on the dorsum.

R.K. Selander,
1952

Spizella passerina

July 16 15 mi. N Orderville, 6400 ft., Kane Co., Utah. – Noted several birds in scrub-oak (Quercus gambelii) along highway and around camp.

SELANDER, R. K.

LOWER CALIFORNIA AND ARIZONA
FEBRUARY 1-9, 1953

CATALOGUE NOS. *1500 - 1529
JOURNAL
SPECIES ACCOUNTS
BIRDS

* CAT. NOS. 1460 - 1499 not accounted for.

SELANDER, R.K.

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R.K. Selander,
1953

San Telmo, 600 ft., Baja California, Mexico
February 3, 1953

1500 ♂ ad. Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus 7 fat. S.O. iris brownish-red-dull 43.0 g. Tuna cactus
1501 ♀ ad. " " S.O. 40.7 g. " "
Molting tail (one side), breast, chin.

skel. 1502 ♀ ad. Salpinctes obsoletus tuna cactus-rocks ovary ⊕.
skel. 1503 ♂ ad. " " " " " Testes ⊙
skel. 1504 ♀ ad. " " " " " ovary ⊙
skel. 1505 ♀ ad. Pipilo fuscus " " " ovary ⊙
skel. 1506 ♀ ad. Carpodacus mexicanus " " " ova ∞

12 mi. E El Rosario, 1000 ft., Baja California, Mexico
February 4, 1953

skel. 1507 ♀ ad. Sage thrasher - fat ovary ⊙ S.O.
1508 ♀ ♂ ad. Lophortyx californicus Testes 6 mm.
1509 ♂ ad. Lophortyx californicus Testes 6 mm.
1510 ♀ ad. Lophortyx californicus ovary ∞

19 mi. E El Rosario, 1500 ft., Baja California, Mexico
February 5, 1953

iris red-brown + tarsus & feet pale grey-green
1511 ♂ ad. C. brunneicapillus Testes 6×4 mm. 41.5 gms challa S.O.
Mod. fat
1512 ♂ ad. " " Testes 4 mm. 46.0 gms " S.O.
about 10 new feathers coming in on abdomen.
Two upper tail coverts coming in
Several feathers under the wing are new (not coverts, however)
1513 ♀ ad. " " S.O. 36 gms. ova 1 mm. Selria
3 new feathers coming in on abdominal tract. a patch of
unsheathed feathers on dorsum. — Ovary ∞

skel. 1514 ♀ ad. Sage thrasher fat ovary ⊙ S.O.

R. K. Selander,
1953

15 mi. E El Rosario, 1000 ft., Baja California, Mexico
February 5, 1953

formalin 1515 ♂ ad. Icterus parisorum " " cholla
formalin 1516 ♀? " " cholla
1517 ♂ ad. Blue-gray gnatcatcher Testes o scrub
1518 ♂ ad. Lophortyx californicus Testes ⊙
1519 sex? jv? Zonotrichia leucophrys juvenal plumage
1520 ♀ ad. Lophortyx californicus ovary inactive
Kal. 1521 ♀ ad. " " " "

12 mi. E El Rosario 950 ft., Baja California, Mexico
February 6, 1953

1522 ♂ ad. Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus Testes 4 mm. 41.0 gms.
1523 ♂ ad. Lanius ludovicianus Testes 3 mm. 45.5 gms

5 mi. S Socorro, 50 ft., Baja California, Mexico
February 6, 1953

1524 ♂ ad. C. brunneicapillus Testes 5 mm. 43.0 gms.

12 mi. E El Rosario, 950 ft., Baja California, Mexico
February 6, 1953

1525 ♂ ad. Pipilo fuscus Testes oo cholla

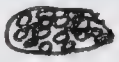
El Rosario, ___ ft., Baja Calif., Mexico
Feb. 6, 1953

1526 sex? Dendrocopos scalaris willow

R. K. Selander,
1953

Alaska, ±3100ft., Baja California, Mexico

February 7, 1953

1527 ♀ ad. Aphelocoma coerulescens iris dark dull brown oval 1 mm. 75.6 gms. Pinyon pine
ovary  Brood-pat ch not present

Tinajas Altas, 220 ft., 27 mi. S Wellton, Yuma Co., Ariz.

Feb. 8, 1953

1528 ♂ ad. Phainopepla nitens testes 4 mm. 23 gms

1529 ♀ ad. Sage thrasher very fat ovary reduced

JOURNAL

R.K. Selander,
1953

Baja California

Feb. 1 Left San Francisco at 11:15 A.M. alone in my Ford truck. Drove south on U.S. Highway #101 to Paso Robles; thence east along Highway 466 to Wasco and south thru Bakersfield (Highway 99) through Los Angeles to Fullerton, where I parked car in an orange grove just off the highway. Retired at 11:00 P.M.

Feb. 2 Up at 6:30. Continued along 101 toward San Diego. Stopped at La Jolla and talked with Kenneth Norris at Scripps Institute of Oceanography. Stopped at the San Diego Museum of Natural History and talked a few minutes with Laurence Huey. He mentioned having "many cactus wrens" in the collection. - After leaving San Diego I hurried south to Tijuana, arriving there at 11:50 P.M., just 10 minutes before the border closed (according to Huey). No cactus areas around San Diego that would support cactus wrens. However, according to a label in the San Diego Museum, cactus wrens were formerly common around San Diego and even in Balboa Park. Area around San Diego is farmed extensively; native vegetation gone. — At the Mexican border I passed through without inspection, being ordered to buy a tourist's card in Ensenada.

7 Feb. 2 Tijuana, Baja California to Ensenada. — Drove south along well-paved highway to Ensenada. Land along highway probably originally covered with coastal sage but now is extensively farmed all along the way. No cactus stands in sight. Grinnell did not include the Ensenada area within the range of Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus, and it is apparent that they do not occur in the northwestern coastal region. Saw three shrikes on light wires along highway just 5 miles or so south of Tijuana. Meadowlarks seen there also.

Stopped at Ensenada and bought a tourist card at the "Migracion" office on the main street. There is an inspection station about 2 miles north of Ensenada and another just south of the town; and still another about 15 miles beyond town. Cars just stopped; no searching. The last place asked to look at my papers (tourist card). Mailed two packages for Miss Carter at Ensenada and changed $20.00 to pesos; exchange rate: 1=8.55.

After leaving Ensenada I drove up through a mountainous region through well-developed chaparral formation. Below the chaparral sage takes over. In some gently sloping areas there is only grass, which is grazed. Many farms along the highway. Stopped just off the highway

7 Feb. 2 at a point ± miles west of San Vicente at 7:00 P.M. The vegetation is low ~~chaparral~~ desert scrub. It is not very cold tonight, the temperature at 8:45 P.M. reading 12°C. Crane flies and moths coming to the lamp. Can hear crickets. Weather entirely fine; sky cloudless. Pocket gopher diggings all over the place where I am camped. I will set several traps for them. ——— No fresh digging so no traps set.

At 12:30 A.M. two Mexican boys came up to the truck wanting gas for their car. I sold them 5 gallons for 10 pesos.

7 Feb. 3 Up at 6:30 and continued on south. At a place called Arroyo Seco the pavement ends. The road is now gravel or dirt and rather "washboard" like in spots. About 20 miles southeast of Arroyo Seco there is a sign ["San Telmo"] pointing eastward. Followed this ± 8 miles to the town of San Telmo. Not much cactus in this area. The lowlands are farmed and the hills are covered with desert scrub for the most part. However, around the town itself there are patches of tuna cactus (opuntia) of two types. One, the larger, is pale green and the other is smaller and darker green. Found two nests of cactus wrens in the tuna cactus at San Telmo. Other birds noted include thrasher (large, brown species), housefinch, English sparrow, marsh hawk ("hawking" over cactus slope); Calif. quail (common), brown towhee, and turkey vulture.

Feb. 3 San Telmo, 600 ft., Baja California, Mexico. — Drove about 14 miles east of San Telmo and hunted for 1 hour in a stand of ~~opuntia~~ Cholla (no tuna) but found no cactus wrens. Rock wrens were very common here, ~~and were~~ also saw brown towhees, white-crowned sparrows, thrasher sp.?, blue-gray gnatcatcher, and road-runner. Saw only one individual of the latter. Ground squirrels and cotton-tail rabbits are common. Also a very small lizard (Uta?) frequenting the vicinity of the agaves.

Returned to San Telmo and then to main road and again headed south (about 2:30 P.M.). At Col. Guerrero [on highway by Santo Domingo] I bought gas.

Continued over poor road to a settlement about 15 miles north of Socorro and pulled up for the night along side of two Americans with small house trailers. Skinned 2 cactus wrens and made skeletons of 5 other birds. Rather cold tonight. Went to bed at 9:00.

Feb. 4 Overcast this morning. Ate breakfast with one of the Americans and then continued on at 9:00. Road is very bad; heavy trucks have caused deep ruts. Average about 6 miles per hour; in seconds or low gear most of the time.

Much farming going on between Col. Guerrero and Socorro. Native vegetation is desert scrub.

Feb. 4 No stands of cactus anywhere.
Socorro is a small settlement of two or three shacks about 300 yds. from the ocean. From there the road continues through a number of gullies where it is very rough. After a long but gentle climb over some hills you reach El Rosario.

At El Rosario I filled my formalin bottles with water and left a note at one of the stores. A Mrs. Espinosa runs a store here and is said to speak English. A large sign reads "English Spoken Here". Talked with a man at the first store you hit coming into town who gave me some information on the road beyond El Rosario. He remembers a collector ~~Seibt~~ making a camp at El Rosario in the '20s. — Chester Lamb I presume.

I then drove 12 miles beyond El Rosario. The road runs along a broad arroyo for about 6 miles then turns eastwardly and starts a very gentle climb up into some low hills. At a point about 10 miles beyond El Rosario the real desert elements of vegetation begin to appear. Cholla (Opuntia) cactus becomes rather common and a few cardones are present. ~~Cereus~~ Cirios are found on the hills bordering the road. A few tuna cacti are present as well as a small barrel

Feb. 4 12 mi. east of El Rosario, Baja California. cactus. Many types of desert shrubs here. California quail present in large coveys. Calling almost continually. Shot two. A few cactus wrens seen. Thrashers are common. Shot a Sage thrasher and noted the large brown species seen at San Telmo. White-crowned sparrows are common as are brown towhees and gnat-catchers. Saw a marsh hawk.

Continued up the road to a point ± 22 miles east of El Rosario. You can get water at a well here. The country is much the same from 10 miles E to 20 miles E of El Rosario so I decided against continuing any farther and made camp at a point 19 miles east of El Rosario, parking just off the road.

Picked up a cactus wrens' nest just before dark which I am going to examine.

Ate dinner at 6:30. Listened to radio for about an hour.

Feb. 5 Up at 6:00. Hunted around camp. Took 4 Calif. Quail, a brown towhee, a sage thrasher, and 3 cactus wrens. At 11:00 I drove down the canyon to a point 15 mi. E El Rosario, 1200 ft. and began preparing specimens. Saw two red-tailed hawks near a large nest about 30 ft. up in a cave on the hillside. Gnat-catchers and white-crowned sparrows are common. Saw a woodpecker

15 mi. E El Rosario, 1200 ft., Baja California.

Feb. 5 (Dendroecpos sp.). Heard a flicker calling. Mockingbird seen in shrubs in bottom of arroyo. Examined two more cactus wren nests, both in opuentia cactus near road. One was unlined, the other thickly lined with quail feathers. Both about 4 feet above the ground.

I am now camped under a large cardone cactus at the side of the road. A good wind is blowing up the canyon from the west. I believe this arroyo must be San Juan de Dios Canyon mentioned by Goldman ("Biol. Investigations in Mexico").

Feb. 6 Hunted around camp in the morning. Collected one cactus wren and a shrike. At noon I drove down to El Rosario, stopping to hunt in some willows just east of town. Heard song sparrows singing there. Took a Dendroecpos scalaris. Saw a flicker. Horned larks abundant in the field around El Rosario. Noted a nest of a pair of red-tailed hawks placed in a cirio tree east of El Rosario.

At El Rosario I talked to a Mrs. Espinosa at her store-gas station and started toward Ensenada at about 1:00 P.M. Had a flat tire 3 or 4 miles from El Rosario — split the tire.

5 miles south of Socorro ±50 ft., I noticed a cactus wren perched on a telephone pole. Collected this bird. There are no cholla cactus in this vicinity, just low scrub and agaves.

7 Feb. 6 Baja California, Mexico

At sunset I arrived at my former camp site 15 miles north of Socorro. The two American families were still there. One of the men reported having shot 8 Black Brant and 15 Long-billed Curlews on the previous day. I saw one of the curlews.

7 Feb. 7 Heard a cactus wren singing on the hillside near camp. Cactus covered slopes. One of the Americans mentioned visiting a canyon 2 miles east of here which he described as "full of cactus — the most varied" he had ever seen.

At 9:00 I left for Ensenada. Arriving there I had the tire repaired and continued northward. The cactus association of any extent ends just at San Vicente — this would be a good place to draw the distributional line.

At Tijuana I turned eastward following the Mexican Highway # 2 through Tecate. The vegetation around Tecate and west of there is ~~bare~~ similar to that around Tijuana — low desert scrub or sage. Much of the land is farmed. It is very hard for me to see how cactus wrens could occur in this area, yet there is a record 20 miles east of Tijuana.

Beyond Tecate the road (which is paved and in excellent condition) climbs up into the north end of the Sierra de Juarez. The vegetation is

Tijuana to Alaska, Baja California, Mexico

7 Feb. 7 low desert scrub. About 3 miles west of Alaska, on the summit of the mountain there is a fair belt of pinon-juniper forest running north-south across the highway. The country is hilly and rocky — great boulders with the trees scattered in between. Pines seem to be dominant. Yuccas are also present among the pines as is a small agave. At Alaska, ± 3100 ft., I stopped for the night. As I got out of the car three scrub jays flew into a pine near by and I collected one. Many goldfinches (green-backed?) heard and seen.

7 Feb. 8 Wind blowing strongly this morning. At 8:30 I continued east. About 2 miles east of Alaska (on the down grade) the land becomes even more rocky so that in many places there is no vegetation. Some slopes have along a small agave growing on them. The pinon-juniper belt is perhaps three or four miles in width.

East of the Sierra de Juarez the land is flat and barren — real desert with only sparse low desert scrub vegetation.

The north end of the Sierra de los Cucopahs is rocky and almost devoid of vegetation. Approaching Mexicali the land is farmed as it is from Mexicali east to San Luis.

Baja California, Mexico

7 Feb. Crossed the Colorado by ferry just west of San Luis. No cactus to speak of. Land almost entirely in farms. Cactus wrens must be sparsely distributed in this area if they occur at all now. Apparently the cactus wrens do not require cactus. Pairs may be distributed here and there in canyons in the mountains or in patches of the original vegetation. In any event it is difficult to account for all the records of these birds in this northeastern part of Baja California in view of the vegetational picture today. It would seem to me that the Sierra Juarez would act as a near-perfect barrier separating bryanti and couesi. I suspect that the record 20 miles east of Tijuana represents an northern intrusion of couesi rather than indicating an overland extension of the range to that point.

Continued on to Yuma, Arizona, passing through the border at San Luis without any trouble. Custom officer on American side merely looked in back of truck.

At Yuma I was directed to a Mr. George Robinson who lives on third street at the T-O Garage. He is an old time desert rat who told me about large forests of cholla cactus in the hills south of Wellton. Drove

Arizona

Feb. 7 to Willton and found a Mr. Bill Gail, another local desert rat who seems to be famous for his knowledge of this area. He gave me directions to a place called Tinajas Altas [= High Tanks] located 27 miles south of Willton. Drove to this locality expecting to find some men from the Arizona Wild Life Dept., but on reaching the spot I found only an old cabin with no one about. The cabin is located at the base of a hill or small mountain which is, I believe, the southern end of the Tinajas Mountains. Elevation is about 220 ft. Made myself at home in the cabin (which belongs to Mr. Gail). A sign on the side of the cabin ~~says~~ reads "Custom Inspection". It was too dark to see much of the vegetation around here tonight but there appears to be some cactus.

[While at a gas station 8 miles west of Willton I noticed a cactus wren's nest in a small branching cholla cactus at the side of the station. The nest was in good shape. Tissue paper and toilet paper had been used in its construction. The nest was placed about 3 feet above the ground just a short distance from the back door of the house. The owner of the gas station said the wren is usually "setting around on the roof watching us." I did not see the bird.]

Tinajas Altas, 270 ft., 27 mi. S Wellton, Yuma Co., Arizona

Feb. 7 Along the highway from Yuma to Wellton there is little vegetation such as would harbor cactus wrens. Most of the land around Wellton is farmed. The rest is barren except for some desert scrub. Apparently the wrens occur in this region in small numbers, however. I was very surprised to find the nest at the gas station near Wellton. It is back along the hills where there is sufficient development of cactus and other vegetation to support wrens in any numbers.

Feb. 8. Upat 6:00. Drove south for a few miles into the hills on the Engineer's Road. Found some areas (canyons) having a cover of a type of chollla which is short with short, fat branches. Cardones also present. No cactus wrens or their nests seen. A few cactus wrens may occur in this region, however. Collected a sage thrasher and a phainopepla. Returned to Wellton at noon. The cactus wren at the gas station was active, during the period since I had first visited the nest some fresh paper had been added to it. Only one bird was seen. This perched on the top of a small windmill and repeatedly gave a soft "cha-wa "cha-wa - "cha-wa), somewhat higher pitched than the notes of bryanti. The "song" was very soft,

Wellton, 220 ft., Yuma Co., Arizona

7 Feb. 8 not the loud harsh tones I heard given by bryanti. The bird searched over a pile of old lumber near the nest and flew into a small low bush. Seen once carrying nest material but when frightened the bird dropped the nest material and hid. This particular individual showed no real concern for the presence of people about the service station, nor for the sound of cars running about, quite a contrast to the wary behavior of the birds in Lomes California.

Returned to Berkeley, stopping for the night in Los Angeles. Arrived in Berkeley at 11:00 P.M., February 9.

Species Accounts

R. K. Selander,
1953

Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus

San Telmo, 600 ft., Baja California, Mexico.

Feb. 3 Cactus wrens found around the town of San Telmo in the tuna cactus-desert scrub vegetation. Most of the cacti here are small, rarely reaching 4 feet in height. Cactus wren heard calling — "cha we cha we cha we cha we cha we cha we" — much like a small car starter turning the motor over. A rhythmic call. Voice seems rather higher than that of gutlatus. This is the only call I heard. Two birds present. Both flew to nest tree when flushed some distance away. One gave the call. I shot it. Other bird (ad. ♀) seemed confused and I was able to approach and collect her also. Territories apparently not well defined, if established at all. These two birds flew 50 yds. or so from nest tree when disturbed. Extremely wary and will not respond to imitation of their call. Become silent if pursued. I do not believe this call has a warning function. Rather I suspect it is the "song", since it is given when the birds are undisturbed.

Only saw two cactus wrens. Perhaps there was another present. This pair had inactive gonads so apparently the nesting season is not yet underway. Found two nests of this pair. One was located about 5 feet above the ground in an opuntia cactus and the other was located at the same distance from the ground in a neighboring tuna

C. brunneicapillus

San Telmo, 600 ft., Baja California

7 Feb. cactus about 10 feet from the first nest. Both were empty.

The pairs activities seemed to center more or less around this "nest tree"; although they ranged 50-75 yds in all directions from it.

I did not hear the staccato "cha" note that I heard gutlatus give in northern Mexico.

Cactus wrens are probably widely scattered in the San Telmo region — i.e. sparsely distributed in local cactus associations. These birds appear to be feeding on or near the ground. Flight is direct and near the ground.

7 Feb. 4 12-20 miles E El Rosario, 1000-1500 feet., Baja California. — Cactus wrens are present in this rather rich desert vegetation but are so wary that I cannot approach within gun range. Heard the "cha-we-cha-we-cha-we" call. Given very rapidly and in rhythmic fashion. Carries a good distance. When approached the birds become silent and fly off 30-50 yds. Several nests seen in opuntia cactus. All empty. No attempt on part of birds to defend nest area. In fact I got the impression that the cactus wrens have no fixed "home" areas.

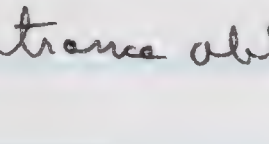
R.K. Selander,
1953

Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus

20 mi. E El Rosario, 1500 ft., Baja California

Feb. 4 – Following data obtained from a nest found in a opuntia cactus 4 feet from ground:

7 x 6 inches - entrance along long axis

Entrance oblong  1½"
2¼"

Nest consisted of the small flowers (dried) of some plant having a cotton like appearance. Matted into this was grass and thin fibers of other plants, some small twigs (very few), piece of paper, and two small pieces of cellophane. The nest appeared to be layered concentrically. The inside was thickly lined with contour feathers of the California quail. A few wing feathers present. Several feathers actually within the body of the nest also. – No large twigs.

Feb. 5 Collected three cactus wrens 19 mi. E El Rosario, 1500 ft. Wrens occur in small groups 3-4 in number. After one is shot the other scatter and become silent so that it is not possible to collect more than one specimen from a group. Flights of up to 75-100 yds. are common. Call notes are given when birds are undisturbed. This must be the cactus wren's song. Heard a wren give a few single Zha - Cha - Cha notes today; a bird I believe was disturbed by me. – The groups are sparsely distributed, perhaps one per 200 yds. along the slopes of the arroyo.